

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 APRIL 1987

## Egypt and the PLO

The PLO was "surprised and extremely saddened" by the closure of its offices and it hopes that Egypt will reconsider this "hasty" decision, PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi stated in an interview with AFP. In Cairo, the official who headed the Egyptian delegation to the PNC asserted that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was subjected to "horrendous" pressure by several Arab and foreign states to agree to the PNC resolution on relations with Egypt, Radio Monte Carlo reported. He accused Syria, Libya, and "another" Arab state of leading the campaign against Egypt at the PNC. As for the effect of the Egyptian measures, the radio said that six PLO offices have been closed, although other Palestinian bodies like the Red Crescent and Women's Union remain open.

## Israel

The cabinet discussion on Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres' proposal for an international conference will take place at the beginning of June at the latest, IDF radio reported, adding that it is believed this will lead to the dissolution of the government and early elections. The radio asserted that a "limited group of decisionmakers" in the U.S. State Department favor Peres' initiative, but noted that the Americans do not want to be held responsible for causing the dissolution of the government by intervening in an internal political argument. While "authoritative" sources contended that the U.S. ambassador recently presented Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir with a U.S. proposal along the lines of Peres' initiative, Shamir's office maintained that the United States has not yet reached any decision on the international conference issue, Jerusalem television reported. As for the press reports that Peres recently met with Jordan's King Husayn, Jerusalem radio noted that the foreign minister was "extremely evasive" when questioned on the matter.

## Iran-Iraq War

**Battle Reports** — An Iraqi military source cited by INA replied to Iranian "propaganda buffoonery" by declaring that Iraqi forces are in control on the northern battlefield and the situation is "stable." The Karbala'-10 operations "failed completely," he said, adding that the Iranians suffered more than 1,500 casualties. An Iranian communique broadcast by Tehran radio announced that more than 80 villages in northern Iraq were "liberated" during Karbala'-10 and a total of 4,000 Iraqi soldiers killed. Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani told the Majlis that the Karbala'-10 area will act as a "gateway" to further victories in the north, the station reported.

**Iranian Military Promotions** — In recognition of their contribution to the war effort, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini approved

a recommendation by President 'Ali Khamene'i, chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, that 10 high-ranking officers be promoted, including the defense minister, the chief of the joint staff, and the commanders of the air force, ground forces, and navy, Tehran radio announced.

**Arab Committee in Moscow** — The seven-member Arab League Committee on the Iran-Iraq war traveled to Moscow where it had separate meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and CPSU official Andrey Gromyko, INA reported. Shevardnadze and his Iraqi counterpart also met for bilateral consultations on efforts to end the war, according to Voice of the Masses radio.

## Iran

Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi disclosed that police arrested several Afghans who were marching on the Soviet Embassy without a permit, Tehran radio reported. The minister issued a reminder that all demonstrations must receive prior authorization. Mohtashemi also urged citizens to be especially careful in observing Islamic regulations during Ramadan and called on the media to campaign against "prostitution and other forbidden acts."

## Libya

The Libyan media should stop trading insults with Egyptian and other Arab media throughout the month of Ramadan, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi declared in a speech to the People's Committee for Information and Culture broadcast by Tripoli television. Libyan broadcasters should not respond in kind to the "obscene" and "silly" attacks from Cairo and other Arab capitals because insults should not be used in a "revolutionary" media and are "not part of our morals," the Libyan leader stressed. In other guidelines for broadcasters, Al-Qadhafi said the lack of religious programs on Libyan radio and television is "unacceptable," though he warned that a way must be found to ensure that such programs are not monopolized by one person or group. He also told the committee that it should not impose songs about himself on the public, noting that he personally dislikes such "absurd" songs which are of no benefit.

## Morocco

In remarks cited by MAP, General Abdelaziz Bennani, commander of the southern zone, stressed that the new defense wall "in no way" poses a danger to Mauritania. The general admitted that Moroccan soldiers and Polisario "mercenaries" recently clashed in the Guelta Zemmour area but he denied that a Moroccan warplane was downed.

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 082

29 April 1987

**MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW ..... i****INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

|                                                                               |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Palestinians Reportedly Told To Leave Libya [Monte Carlo].....                | A 1 |
| PLO 'Very Pained' by Cairo's 'Hasty Decision' [Monte Carlo].....              | A 1 |
| 'Arafat Comments on PNC Session, Resolutions [Voice of Palestine].....        | A 1 |
| PLO's Khalaf To Visit Syria Within 48 Hours [WAKH].....                       | A 2 |
| PFLP's Habash Interviewed on PNC Session [Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM 25 Apr]..... | A 2 |

**EGYPT**

|                                                                       |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Algerian Support of Libya, Syria at PNC Rejected [VOL].....           | D 1 |
| Delegation Leader Views Withdrawal From PNC .....                     | D 1 |
| Radio Condemns 'Disgraceful Deal' by PNC .....                        | D 1 |
| 'Official Source' Responds to Qaddumi's Remarks .....                 | D 2 |
| Mubarak Receives Message From Zambian President .....                 | D 2 |
| Al-Janzuri Meets With Bulgarian Trade Official .....                  | D 2 |
| Trade Agreement Signed .....                                          | D 2 |
| 'Abd al-Majid Meets Visiting Iraqi Official .....                     | D 2 |
| Sidqi Receives Message .....                                          | D 2 |
| Abu Ghazalah Views Armament Development Plans .....                   | D 2 |
| Paper Cites U.S. Press 'Concern' Over USSR Ties [AL-WAFD 26 Apr]..... | D 3 |

**IRAQ**

|                                                   |     |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Source Denies 'Large-Scale' Iranian Attacks ..... | E 1 |
| Communique No 2,657 on 27-28 Apr Combat .....     | E 1 |
| Air Force Hits 'Large Maritime Target' .....      | E 1 |

**JORDAN**

|                                                                           |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Husayn To Visit Cairo 'Within 24 Hours' [INA].....                        | F 1 |
| Palestine Commission Cables Support to Husayn [SAWT AL-SHA'B 28 Apr]..... | F 1 |
| Tunisian Foreign Minister Holds Talks With Al-Masri .....                 | F 1 |
| Meets With Al-Rifa'i .....                                                | F 1 |

**LEBANON**

|                                                            |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Israeli Armed Forces Activities Continue [VOL].....        | G 1 |
| Planes Fly Over Sidon, Camps .....                         | G 1 |
| Tanks Advance in Al-Biq'a' .....                           | G 1 |
| Gunboats Sighted Off Sidon .....                           | G 1 |
| Syrians Strengthening Positions in Tripoli [VOL].....      | G 1 |
| Palestinians Not To Abandon Posts East of Sidon [VOL]..... | G 1 |
| Samir Ja'ja' Envoys Reportedly Visit Israel .....          | G 1 |

**ISRAEL**

|                                                        |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Controversy Continues on Conference Negotiations ..... | I 1 |
| Shamir Position Unchanged .....                        | I 1 |
| Shamir on Husayn Meeting [AFP].....                    | I 1 |
| Peres 'Evasive' on Meeting .....                       | I 1 |
| Peres Document Analyzed .....                          | I 2 |

|                                                                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Further on Document .....                                                         | I 3 |
| 2d U.S. Document Reported .....                                                   | I 3 |
| Arens on Shultz Meeting .....                                                     | I 3 |
| Rabin: PLO Reveals 'True Face' at Conference .....                                | I 4 |
| Pollard Inquiry To Focus on Post-Arrest Actions [THE JERUSALEM POST 28 Apr] ..... | I 4 |
| Kimche Outlines Early Stages of Iran Affair .....                                 | I 4 |

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

|                                                         |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Chad Meets in Libreville .....  | P 1 |
| Delegates Arrive [Libreville Africa No 1] .....         | P 1 |
| Libya Declines To Attend [Libreville Africa No 1] ..... | P 1 |
| OAU Leader Views Meeting [Libreville Africa No 1] ..... | P 1 |
| 1955 French-Libyan Treaty Cited [AFP] .....             | P 2 |

## NORTH AFRICA

## ALGERIA

|                                                       |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Bendjedid Returns From Mauritania Visit .....         | Q 1 |
| Messaadia Stresses Importance of Egypt to Arabs ..... | Q 1 |
| Ibrahimi Chairs EEC Cooperation Council Meeting ..... | Q 1 |

## LIBYA

|                                                                 |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| JANA Reports Departure of Freed British Engineer .....          | Q 1 |
| Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Al-Talhi After Tour .....                 | Q 1 |
| AL-AKHBAR Notes Rising Numbers of Army Deserters [23 Apr] ..... | Q 1 |

## MOROCCO

|                                                      |     |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| General on New Defense Wall; Denies F-5 Downed ..... | Q 2 |
| Cooperation Talks With Polish Delegation Begin ..... | Q 2 |

## SUDAN

|                                                        |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Al-Mahdi Rules Out Tripartite Summit Talks [QNA] ..... | Q 3 |
| Egyptian Envoy, 'Abdallah Uphold Defense Pact .....    | Q 3 |
| Chief of Staff on Ethiopian Aid to 'Outlaws' .....     | Q 3 |
| Foreign Minister Comments on Ties With Uganda .....    | Q 3 |
| Al-Mahdi Confers With Southern Officials .....         | Q 4 |
| Anyanya Two Urges Cease-Fire Agreements .....          | Q 4 |

## WESTERN SAHARA

|                                                         |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Belgium Denies Request for Polisario Bureau [MAP] ..... | Q 4 |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|

## EAST AFRICA

## ETHIOPIA

|                                                                                |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| PMAC Decree on National Election Commission .....                              | R 1 |
| Mengistu Greets Afghan Leader on Anniversary .....                             | R 7 |
| PDRY Naval Commander, Delegation Arrive .....                                  | R 7 |
| EPLF Statement on Restructuring Organization [Voice of the Broad Masses] ..... | R 7 |

## UGANDA

|                                                                                 |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Museveni Sets Conditions for Meeting Rebels [Nairobi THE STANDARD 28 Apr] ..... | R 8 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|

## CENTRAL AFRICA

## CHAD

- Habre Meets Burkinabe Foreign Minister ..... S 1  
 Bassole Departs ..... S 1

## ZAIRE

- Formation of New Opposition Party Announced [AFP] ..... S 1

## WEST AFRICA

## BURKINA FASO

- GUNT Leader Acheikh ibn Oumar Arrives 28 Apr ..... T 1

## GHANA

- Arab League's Klibi Arrives To Discuss Gulf ..... T 1

## GUINEA

- Conte Reportedly in Paris for Medical Treatment ..... T 1

## LIBERIA

- Bowier Warns Press Against 'Sensational' Reports [AFP] ..... T 1

## MALI

- Talks With Mauritanian Delegation Begin ..... T 1

## NIGER

- Soviet Embassy Donates Books to University ..... T 2

## NIGERIA

- Lagos University Closed Following Demonstrations [BBC] ..... T 2  
 Lagos Radio, Television Employees on Strike ..... T 2  
 Committee on Religious Disturbances Ends Meeting ..... T 2  
 Government To Seek OAU Chairmanship in 1988 ..... T 2  
 Government To Close Down Unprofitable Ventures ..... T 2  
 Chief of Staff Views Debts, Health, Crime ..... T 3  
 Naval Chief Stresses Need To Strengthen Forces ..... T 3

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

## ANGOLA

- ANGOP Says Downed U.S. Pilot Possibly RSA Spy [Lusaka] ..... U 1  
 Dos Santos Sends Message to Zaire's Mobutu ..... U 1

## MALAWI

- Parliamentary Elections Scheduled for 27-28 May ..... U 1

## MOZAMBIQUE

Council of Ministers Meets in Maputo ..... U 1

## SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha on Group Areas, PFP, ANC Negotiations ..... U 1  
Addresses Church Aid to ANC ..... U 2  
ANC Says SADF Attack on Zambia 'Electioneering' [Radio Freedom] ..... U 2  
Electrified Fence on Mozambique Border Extended ..... U 3  
'Large' Security Force Gathers at COSATU House ..... U 3  
Police Seal Off Area ..... U 4  
Information Bureau Reports 28 April Unrest ..... U 4  
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 4

## ZAMBIA

Kaunda Discusses Economy, Refugees, South Africa ..... U 6  
German Plane Released After Forced Landing ..... U 7

## ZIMBABWE

Mugabe, SWAPO's Nujoma Condemn RSA Raid ..... U 7  
Kangai Announces DPRK, India, Bangladesh Accords ..... U 7

**Palestinians Reportedly Told To Leave Libya***JN291138 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
1100 GMT 29 Apr 87*

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi has ordered all Palestinians residing in Libya to leave the country immediately in response to Yasir 'Arafat's refusal to sever all relations with Egypt.

This was announced in Damascus by PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril.

**PLO 'Very Pained' by Cairo's 'Hasty Decision'***JN281832 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
1730 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Text] In Tunisia, Palestinian leaders have expressed their surprise and pain at Egypt's decision to close down PLO offices on its soil. They asserted that the PLO has not changed its stand toward Egypt, but merely reaffirmed resolutions of past PNC sessions.

In a statement to AFP, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, said: We were very pained by Cairo's hasty decision, which took us by surprise. He added: There is no justification for such a decision. It does not serve the Arab cause and will only hurt Egypt's image in the world.

Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] urged Egypt to reconsider. He said the PLO attaches great importance to its relations with the Egyptian people.

PLO Executive Committee Member Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh said any party that boycotts the PLO loses its political role in the Middle East settlement process, for there is no solution without the PLO and there can be no international conference without Palestinian rights. He added: It is largely up to us, and Syria, to provide an answer. There is no justification for continuing the break with Damascus. We must work to bring about an immediate meeting between Syrian and Palestinian leaders.

**'Arafat Comments on PNC Session, Resolutions***LD282043 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic  
1702 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Process, has expressed satisfaction with the (?PNC session of unity) and steadfastness of the camps. He has voiced hope regarding the march of the Palestinian revolution, particularly as far as the implementation of PNC political and military resolutions and recommendations is concerned.

In an exclusive interview with APS before his departure from Algiers yesterday evening, he said: We have a plan of action which the PNC agreed on, some parts of which were made public at the plenary sessions, such as the political and organizational programs, as well as those dealing with the affairs of the occupied territories, social matters, and questions of prisoners and detain-

ees. However, there were other subjects which were not made public, including military topics, on which it was agreed that it was enough to have them ratified by the various committees but not to make them public. The PNC agreed that such subjects must remain secret.

Brother Abu 'Ammar [Arafat] added: Thus, the forthcoming period will be resolute and decisive in our Palestinian people's history. It will be a new era which we [words indistinct] with regard to our moves on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels.

'Arafat continued: The importance of this PNC session and the resulting unity will leave [word indistinct] and important marks not only on the Palestinian arena, but also on the Arab arena. This significance stems from its popular, military, political, and diplomatic bases and the activities and efforts demanded of the new leadership to face up to the difficult stage — especially since there are important and basic changes, not only in the Palestinian and Arab worlds, but internationally as well.

Replying to a question about Palestinian-Syrian relations in the short-term, Brother Abu 'Ammar noted: The PNC adopted a resolution to rectify and build Palestinian-Syrian relations on the bases of mutual respect and struggle. Our goal is to build close ties between us.

On the subject of Palestinian-Jordanian relations, Brother Abu 'Ammar stressed the existence of another resolution, a repeat of one adopted in Algiers at the 16th and 17th PNC sessions. This resolution highlights the distinguished relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples on bases of future relations between the states of Jordan and Palestine. These bases govern the [word indistinct] of our action in this matter.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also expressed optimism about an Arab summit in the foreseeable future. He said: This summit will be held on the foundation of unity established at the PNC session, on the basis of current Arab moves to improve the relations among the Arabs, and according to the resolutions passed by the various Arab summits, which were summarized at the recent ministerial meeting in Tunisia.

In his statement, Brother Abu 'Ammar pointed out that the Arab summit, to be held soon, will confirm the Arab countries' calling for an international conference for peace in the Middle East under UN auspices with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all the sides to the regional conflict, including the PLO, on an equal footing. This stems from the Arab summit held in Casablanca in 1985, and the clear resolution adopted by the recent nonaligned summit in Harare. In addition, it draws inspiration from the resolutions passed by the Islamic summit held in Kuwait and the recent Arab ministerial conference in Tunisia.

As for Israel's repeated attacks on the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon, through which the Zionist entity seeks to secure the northern borders of occupied Palestine, Brother Abu 'Ammar declared: The latest warning issued by Yitzhaq Rabin to the PLO, on which he has begun to follow through with intensified air raids on the Palestinian camps in southern Leba-

non, especially Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and Ayn al-Hulwah, and also through the Israeli Navy's brutal shelling of these camps, in addition to the Lahd forces' bombardment of the same targets from (?Kafr Falus). [sentence as heard] Rabin and the military gang ruling in Tel Aviv must learn the lessons of the past.

**PLO's Khalaf To Visit Syria Within 48 Hours**  
*JN281050 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1013 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Text] Dubayy, 28 Apr (WAKH) — An informed Palestinian source has said that Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf will arrive in Damascus in the next 48 hours.

The Dubayy newspaper *Al-Bayan* today quoted this source as saying that Khalaf will be accompanied to Damascus by PFLP Secretary General George Habash, who played a basic and prominent role in convening the 18th PNC session in Algiers. The source indicated that Khalaf's trip to Damascus will be the first step toward reopening the bridges between the PLO leadership and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The source added that the Soviet Union, which has put all its weight behind this objective, is responsible for this development.

Moscow has succeeded in its mediation based on the need to unify the Arab position so as to deal with the events of the coming phase, especially those concerning the international conference.

**PFLP's Habash Interviewed on PNC Session**  
*JN281320 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic*  
 25 Apr 87 pp 1, 23

[Interview with PFLP Secretary General George Habash by *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm* correspondent in Algiers Muhammad Yunus — date not given]

[Text][Yunus] How would you evaluate the PNC session? What do you think are its most outstanding?

[Habash] I am interested in explaining the nature of the Palestinian unity which, it may be said, was achieved at this session. Actually, there has been no organizational, ideological, or military unity in the full sense of the word. What we had was merely a unity designed to protect the PLO from complete extinction or fragmentation; to proclaim unanimously that the PLO would remain the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and to stand up united in resisting and foiling the division of powers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the Amai plan in Lebanon, which is designed to eliminate the revolutionary results of this session for Palestinians. Generally speaking, I believe this is an important victory for our Palestinian people. Adding anything to what I said would be an exaggeration. We hope that the brotherly, cordial, and positive atmosphere which prevailed among us will consolidate and further strengthen this unity.

[Yunus] The PFLP took a firm stand on Egypt after making concessions on this point. Some say that the PFLP's position in

the closed dialogue is different from its open position and that you and 'Arafat are in agreement on Egypt.

[Habash] The PFLP has a clear position on relations with Egypt which did not change during or after the PNC sessions. Our policy stipulates that our ties with Egypt must be based on the Baghdad summit and PNC resolutions, particularly those of the 13th session.

[Yunus] Is it true that the PFLP sent a delegation to Damascus? What mission was given the delegation during the PNC session?

[Habash] That is not true. We did not send a delegation to Damascus. It is true that after this unitary step we intend to reinforce our alliance with Syria. It is also true that our decisions, particularly the decisive ones dealing with our people and revolution, were not inspired by any party. All events prove this.

[Yunus] It has been reported that Algeria is disappointed with the PLO, particularly in the wake of Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] refusal to sever ties with Egypt, and that Algeria planted some mines at the PNC meeting, the last of which was the speech delivered by a Polisario representative before the council.

[Habash] All I can say about Algeria is that it played a unifying and positive part, particularly in convening the PNC and uniting Palestinian ranks. This is crystal clear to everyone. I believe that such rumors are designed to plant mines, which hinder the unification of the PLO and undermine the PLO's alliances with its real friends.

[Yunus] After 4 years of positive and negative experiences, and after realizing that the PLO umbrella is the only one entitled to protect the Palestinian man and revolution, the PFLP has forcibly been brought back to the Palestinian fold. How do you view the Palestinian future first of all and the Arab future after that?

[Habash] I reject the formulation of your question. We were not forcibly returned to the Palestinian fold. I regret that some questions are designed to cause problems on the road to Palestinian unity. We helped restore Palestinian unity. Our participation was positive and clear. We are proud of this, as it is a great victory for our people.

[Yunus] Do you think the door has been closed to PLO participation in the international conference after the abrogation of the Amman accord and the insistence on forming an independent Palestinian delegation for that gathering?

[Habash] On the contrary, the international conference is basically an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on a formula to solve the Middle East problem. The Soviet position is well known; it calls for PLO participation through an independent delegation. The Amman accord was reached to facilitate an American settlement of the Palestinian question. The abrogation of the Amman agreement is a setback for the U.S. settlement and paves the way for the Soviet Union, the great friend of the Palestinian people, to be involved in a solution.

**Algerian Support of Libya, Syria at PNC Rejected**  
*NC290937 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
 0915 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The director of the Palestine Department at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has declared that Egypt rejects Algeria's role in supporting demands made by Syria and Libya at the PNC session. The Egyptian official said that Syrian President al-Asad sent a message to the PNC threatening that any Palestinian commander who refused to condemn Egypt's peace policy would be in danger in Syria.

**Delegation Leader Views Withdrawal From PNC**  
*NC281705 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — Ambassador Taha al-Farnawani, director of the Palestine Department at the Foreign Ministry and head of Egypt's delegation to the PNC meeting, has explained why the Egyptian delegation walked out of the PNC session before it ended. Egypt withdrew, he said, because of the insolent attitude of some Palestinian faction leaders in light of the expected PNC resolution on Egypt.

In his statement, Ambassador al-Farnawani noted that Egypt's delegation to the PNC meetings informed Yasir 'Arafat of Cairo's views on this resolution, and told him it would be compelled to withdraw if any harm were done to Egypt. Al-Farnawani said the Palestinian leader attempted to justify the resolution on the pretext that the PLO was under pressure.

Ambassador al-Farnawani stated that the Egyptian delegation was certain that the PFLP and DFLP leaders received a verbal message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad warning them that those who did not condemn Egypt or threaten to sever relations with it would not be allowed back into Syria again.

Ambassador al-Farnawani returned home late last night after leading Egypt's delegation to the PNC session in Algiers.

**Radio Condemns 'Disgraceful Deal' by PNC**  
*NC281619 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1240 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Bahyi al-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "The PNC's Disgraceful Deal With the People's Enemies"]

[Text] Why has Egypt taken the decisive step of closing down all the PLO offices and establishments on its soil? In fact, a great many people in the Arab nation expected Egypt to do this after the recent escalation by the PLO of its attacks on Egypt. Certain PLO leaders have made a profession of assailing Egypt's policy. The dominant feature of these attacks was flattery of certain Arab regimes at the expense of Egypt's policy and pride.

When the Palestinian factions began their dialogue for unity, Cairo watched this process with the greatest interest. This unity is an imperative pan-Arab necessity. However, in the event, the dialogue among these factions in Prague, Moscow, Algiers, Aden, and Tunis made unity contingent on certain conditions,

chief of which was freezing the PLO's relations with Egypt. Neutral political observers watched these developments within the PLO with total astonishment. To bargain over Egypt's stand under the leadership of President Mubarak amounts to a moral decline on the part of PLO leaders, in addition to a political downfall bordering on suicide. Political observers have wondered: How could PLO leaders disregard Yasir 'Arafat's declaration that Egypt was ready to go to war with Israel if Israeli warships had intercepted the Palestinian resistance forces leaving the port of Tripoli after the Syrian siege? Political observers also ask how Palestinian leaders could forget that the Egyptian Navy escorted the ships on which Palestinian resistance men were traveling through international waters until they reached their destination. How could Palestinian leaders forget Egypt's stand, as well as President Mubarak's personal intervention, in the camps war, when Syria was attempting to wipe out the people of Palestine? How could these Palestinian leaders forget all this, and agree to freeze relations with Egypt? The PNC showed a total lack of appreciation and respect for the Egyptian people when it announced that it will deal with the Egyptian democratic forces until the Egyptian Government breaks off its relations with Israel and terminates the Camp David Accords!

What was all this for? Was it for the return of some Palestinian factions of suspicious allegiance to the PLO? We must be frank. It is not simply a question of Egypt's relations with the PLO. The PLO is absolutely free to establish relations with whomever it wishes. The basic issue is that the PLO is not free to trifle with the people of Palestine by indulging in maneuvers and techniques of one-upmanship. We do not impose conditions on anyone; neither do we try to poke our noses into anyone's internal affairs.

However, political logic requires us to declare that Egypt is a genuine party to the Palestinian issue. Ignoring any showing of or granting of favors, we ask any Arab individual among those who so excel in uttering slogans to tell us which single Arab state has offered a quarter of the number of Egypt's martyrs and sacrifices. Naturally, since Egypt sacrificed its very livelihood, it is not politically acceptable for it to stand idly by while various political opportunists, in broad daylight, declare their loyalty to the Syrian regime in opposition to the PLO, and while the inhabitants of the camps die of hunger and gunfire at the hands of Syrian agents. We say that it is not logical for Egypt to remain silent while bargains are struck in which a freeze on relations with Egypt is made the condition for return to the PLO. What is more atrocious is that the PLO leaders yielded to this blatant extortion, and went even further.

Therefore, it is our duty to place the facts before the Arab public. With this deal, the PLO is seeking to please the Syrian regime. That is its right, and the PLO is free to make its choice. It knows better than anyone else what the interests of the Palestinian people are, even when it comes to dealing with those who have killed and continue to kill its very sons. The PLO's acceptance of the return of Syrian domination should not be at the expense of Egypt's pride and sacrifices, and the blood of Egypt's martyrs. Cairo cannot be a party to a conspiracy against the Palestinian people, for if this is the case, Egypt will have betrayed the blood of its most noble men who fell in the battles of struggle. It will also have consented to bear false witness in a conspiracy in which the PNC has decided, using the weapons of terrorism, to sell

residents of the occupied territories and the camps to the executioners, in the most disgraceful deal in the history of the Palestinian people's struggle.

**'Official Source' Responds to Qaddumi's Remarks**  
*NC282125 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2008 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — An official source has commented on a statement by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Department. The source declared that Qaddumi, and those who adopt a similar policy, must know that Egypt's people and leaders are inseparable. The source added that it is time that attempts to address the Egyptian people without addressing their leaders stop, as such attempts have never and will never succeed.

Qaddumi made a statement to AFP earlier today, in which he said: "The PLO attaches great importance to its relations with the Egyptian people."

**Mubarak Receives Message From Zambian President**  
*NC281610 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Text] Today President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Mrs Muyanda, Zambian minister of state for foreign affairs, who handed him a written message from Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

At the meeting with the president, the Zambian minister explained recent developments in southern Africa and the hostile policy followed by the racist South African Government. Mrs Muyanda also expressed her country's great appreciation for Egypt's technical aid, and for the role played by Egyptian experts in carrying out Zambia's economic development projects.

**Al-Janzuri Meets With Bulgarian Trade Official**  
*NC281544 Cairo MENA in English 1450 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Text] Cairo, April 28 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Dr. Kamal al-Janzuri discussed with visiting Bulgarian deputy trade minister preparations for the meetings of the Egyptian-Bulgarian joint commission for economic and technical cooperation.

The meeting also dealt with cooperation between the two countries in the execution of joint ventures in the industrial and agricultural sectors within the context of the coming five-year development plan.

**Trade Agreement Signed**  
*NC281832 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — A trade cooperation agreement was signed between Egypt and Bulgaria today. The accord provides for an increase in the exchange of goods, particularly

textiles, leather and food products, and agricultural equipment, between the two countries.

The agreement was signed for Egypt by 'Izzat Ghaydan, chairman of the Chambers of Commerce General Union, and for Bulgaria by Ofaylo Dytrov [name as received], head of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Also present at the signing ceremony were 'Adil al-Jarhi, under secretary at the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade, and Spas Georgiev, Bulgarian first deputy trade minister, who is currently visiting Cairo.

**'Abd al-Majid Meets Visiting Iraqi Official**  
*NC271509 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1406 GMT 27 Apr 87*

[Text] Cairo, 27 Apr (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Nuri al-Ways, under secretary at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, who is currently in Cairo for a visit that will include talks on bilateral relations.

During the meeting, they viewed how to promote ties and cooperation between the two countries in a manner that would embody their fraternal relations. Developments in the Middle East and the Gulf region were studied as well.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid asserted Egypt's support for Iraq in its defense of its national soil and its search for a peaceful end to the war with Iran.

Also present at the meeting were Ahmad Hatatah, Egypt's assistant foreign minister, and Ambassador Samir al-Najm, head of the Iraqi Interests Section in Cairo.

**Sidqi Receives Message**  
*NC271511 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 27 Apr 87*

[Text] Cairo, 27 Apr (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi received a message today from Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, on various aspects of cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

The message was delivered by Nuri al-Ways, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary and envoy of the first deputy prime minister, during his meeting with the Egyptian prime minister today. The session was also attended by Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of cabinet affairs, and Samir al-Najm, head of the Iraqi Interests Section in Cairo.

**Abu Ghazalah Views Armament Development Plans**  
*NC281710 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Excerpts] Al-Qassasin, 28 Apr (MENA) — Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has called on the Arab states to coordinate among themselves to establish an Arab military industry instead of depending on others in this field, especially

since Egypt has obtained a license to produce the U.S. M-1 tank, which is considered the best in the world. Many Arab states are looking forward to procuring such a tank, he said, and then added that Egyptian-Arab cooperation is imperative in the end.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah made these remarks after he inaugurated the T-55 tank development project in one of the War Production Ministry's factories. The ceremony was attended by Dr Jamal al-Sayyid Ibrahim, minister of state for war production; Major General Faruq Rizq, commander of the Armored Forces; Major General 'Ala' al-Din Barakat, commander of the Air Force; Major General 'Abd al-Mun'im Sa'id, commander of the 2d Field Army; Major General Muhammad Khulusi, director of the Military Technical College; and a number of other senior military commanders.

Abu Ghazalah said that the Armed Forces development plan involves all types of arms, from both East and West. He noted that there are priorities in this regard that depend on the available financial resources.

He stated that the plan involves introducing Egyptian modifications to the East bloc's T-54, T-55, and T-62 tanks and the West's M-60 tank, as well as the Soviet MIG-21 and the Chinese F-6 aircraft, to raise their efficiency and prolong their life.

He added that the Armed Forces have been able to overcome the problem of spare parts for the Eastern weapons by standardizing the main components, such as the tank engines, cannons, transmission systems, and night vision equipment. This makes it possible to exchange spare parts among the various corps.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that Egypt is already manufacturing the necessary spare parts for the Soviet weapons currently in service.

He also announced that Egypt had succeeded in manufacturing a 100-per-cent Egyptian tank of the Ramses-2 type. In this model, the chassis of a T-54 tank was modified in collaboration with foreign advisers and equipped with 105-mm guns to make it equivalent to more modern tanks.

In referring to Jordanian experience in this field, he pointed out that Jordan had taken the Centurion-7 tank, actually introduced fewer changes than those introduced by Egypt on the T-54, and called the finished product the Tariq.

He mentioned that Egypt is cooperating with the British to manufacture a type of steel for strategic purposes, which is required for war production, and noted further that a line of production has already been established to manufacture cannons.

Abu Ghazalah added that the Ministry of Industry has agreed to manufacture the armor-plated steel required for the production of tanks and heavy arms after it is made available by the Ministry of War Production. He affirmed that the establishment of armor-plating assembly lines is to be totally completed during the next 5-year plan. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah denied that he had discussed joint maneuvers with Assistant U.S. Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage. He pointed out that joint training plans, which work according to specific timetables, are in effect with a number of friendly foreign and Arab countries. He added that there are joint training programs with the Americans, which are held biannually under the name "Bright Star," in addition to another program with Jordan, which is held annually. Abu Ghazalah noted that these programs are always announced before they take place and nothing is hidden. [passage omitted]

#### **Paper Cites U.S. Press 'Concern' Over USSR Ties** *PM281455 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 26 Apr 87 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Concern in Washington Over Developments in Egyptian-Soviet Ties; U.S. Intelligence Services Allege Certain Senior Egyptian Officials Are Encouraging Egyptian Political Leaders To Restore 'Warmth' to Relations With Moscow"]

[Text] *Al-Wafd* has learned that the Foreign Ministry has received an important report from its embassy in Washington concerning the views of leading U.S. papers on Egyptian-Soviet ties. The report, prepared by the Egyptian Embassy's Press and Information Office, says the U.S. press agrees that the Egyptian-Soviet talks held in Moscow recently have revealed an important and serious turn in Soviet Middle East policy.

U.S. analysts, the American papers say, are following developments in Egyptian-Soviet relations with concern. During the talks, an agreement was signed on the settlement of Egypt's debts to the Soviet Union at Moscow's initiative. The Egyptian Embassy report says that U.S. newspapers have obtained information from U.S. intelligence services alleging that certain Egyptian officials are encouraging our country's political leaders to restore relations with Moscow to the same "level of warmth" that existed during the era of the late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. U.S. intelligence agencies allege that the senior Egyptian officials encouraging a return to normal relations with Moscow hope the diversification of the sources of weapons for the Egyptian Armed Forces will be the first step toward the restoration of the old ties with the Soviet Union, which existed before the era of the late President Anwar al-Sadat, who halted the USSR's infiltration of Egypt.

**Source Denies 'Large-Scale' Iranian Attacks***JN281529 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1458 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Apr (INA) — An Iraqi military source has described Iran's allegations that large-scale military operations have been taking place in the northern sector for the past 2 days as stupid and as an exposed piece of propaganda buffoonery. In a statement to INA, the Iraqi military source said that with the exception of two abortive offensives by the Iranian forces, the first on the night before last and the second last night, to occupy two border vantage points, there have been no major military operations in the past 2 days.

The military source stressed these two offensives failed completely, as the Iranians suffered more than 1,500 casualties in their drives, while 66 vehicles of various types and quantities of arms were destroyed. The remainder of their forces fled in disarray under Iraqi fire.

The Iraqi military source affirmed that the situation in the northern sector of the battlefield is stable and that the Iraqis control it. The source said the Iranians should tell their people what happened to their sons instead of talking about imaginary victories.

Concluding, the military source said that if this is the Karbala' 10 to which the Iranians have been referring, then it, like those before it, has been settled to Iraq's advantage.

**Communique No 2,657 on 27-28 Apr Combat***JN281635 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1706 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Communique No 2,657 issued by the Armed Force General Command on 28 April 1987]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The following is a roundup of our units' activities for last night and today:

1. At 2100 yesterday an enemy force the size of two infantry regiments attempted to approach one of the border mountain peaks in the I Army Corps northern sector. Using various types of weapons, our brave fighters immediately confronted the enemy and destroyed the bulk of the attacking force. The few remnants escaped pursued by our artillery fire. The situation was settled in favor of our victorious forces.

In the same sector our men achieved the following: the destruction of 39 vehicles loaded with personnel and equipment, 4 shovels [preceding word in English], and 3 machine guns. A

106-mm gun and its crew was also destroyed, and a number of ammunition dumps were demolished. Several infantry positions were destroyed as well.

2. Our heroic Air Force continued its brave operations, destroying the aggressors. Today, our Air Force carried out 80 combat missions, killing enemy scoundrels and destroying their equipment and weapons. Our aircraft then returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. The brave knights of our helicopter gunship knights attacked enemy positions and assembly points today. They inflicted new losses on the vile Khomeyniites in 83 sorties. Our knights then returned safely to base in God's care and protection.

4. Our brave formations in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah continued their activities against the Khomeyniite aggressors, inflicting additional losses. They also accomplished the following: the killing of 16 scoundrels and the destruction of 8 ammunition dumps, 3 vehicles, one of which was loaded with ammunition, a bulldozer, and 4 enemy posts.

5. Our forward units in the VII Army Corps sector dealt effective blows with artillery, tanks, and mortars to enemy units before them. They also achieved the following: the destruction of an SPG-9 gun and one 106-mm gun, killing its crew; the demolition of seven ammunition dumps; the killing of three enemy soldiers; and the destruction of five infantry positions and a rocket launcher.

6. The despotic Khomeyniite clique shelled residential areas in the steadfast city of Basra with long-range artillery. As a result, civilian homes and property were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 April 1987

**Air Force Hits 'Large Maritime Target'***JN291142 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Apr 87*

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 29 April 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To prevent the regime of charlatans in Iran from using its oil resources to achieve its evil, aggressive objectives against our country, the planes of our heroic Air Force carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1000 today. Our aircraft dealt it an effective and accurate blow and returned safely to base, praise be to God.

**Husayn To Visit Cairo 'Within 24 Hours'***JN281041 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Text] Cairo. 25 Apr (INA) — Informed press sources here have said that Jordan's King Husayn will pay a quick working visit to Egypt within 24 hours.

The sources told INA's Cairo correspondent that there was intense activity last night between the Egyptian and Jordanian Governments to pave the way for this trip.

**Palestine Commission Cables Support to Husayn***JN281214 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 28 Apr 87, pp 1, 19*

[Text] Amman — The Higher Arab Commission on Palestine has asserted its pride in and admiration of the good offices, constructive talks, and endless efforts of His Majesty King Husayn in the Arab world and internationally on behalf of the Palestinian question and the Arab nation's causes.

In a cable to His Majesty King Husayn following a meeting in Amman on 26 April 1987, the commission expressed its great appreciation and admiration of the way his majesty tackles current issues. The cable said: Your Majesty King Husayn, you have spared no effort to doing everything possible to benefit the Arabs and their causes, foremost of which is the Palestinian question.

The commission declared its complete loyalty to the wise Hashemite leadership that is planning to end the occupation. It said it felt that this leadership could best bear our trust and help restore this people's usurped rights, as his majesty is well known for his sacrifices on their behalf.

The Higher Arab Commission on Palestine met in Amman on 26 April, and discussed Palestinian affairs and the Arab situation. The commission issued a statement at the end of its meeting declaring its support for, and allegiance to His Majesty King Husayn as well, as its complete support for the unity of the Arab people on both banks. The commission has also emphasized its pride in the Jordanian Government's policy backing our kinfolk in the occupied territories. The commission said that silence over events in the territories does not auger well for our people and appealed to Arab, Islamic, and friendly states to support His Majesty King Husayn's nationalist efforts and endeavors to restore legitimate rights to the Palestinians and to end the Zionist occupation of their land and holy places.

The commission's statement said that no one has the right to abrogate any agreement that saves and benefits the people and their holy places. The statement added: The commission demands that each party giving itself the right to represent the Palestinian people be the representative of their hopes and pains in deeds, and not only in words. The statement continued: Personal gain and factional conflict should not be allowed to guide the resolutions adopted at Palestinian meetings. The commission said that the Amman accord was the expression of the desires and wishes of the two fraternal peoples in Jordan. It was a saddening setback for the cause to see some of those who call

themselves representatives of the Palestinian people, those with no right to attack the Amman agreement, which complements the constitutional unity between the two peoples, compete in making speeches calling for its abrogation.

**Tunisian Foreign Minister Holds Talks With Al-Masri***JN271347 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 27 Apr 87*

[Text] A Jordanian delegation led by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and a Tunisian party headed by Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk held an official round of talks at the Foreign Ministry this morning. They discussed bilateral relations and Arab and international developments, with particular reference to the Middle East. They also reviewed efforts to convene a UN-sponsored international peace conference to be attended by all parties to the dispute and the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The Jordanian and Tunisian representatives voiced their satisfaction with the progress of their ties in various spheres, emphasizing that they must be developed further in the interests of citizens in both sisterly countries. They stressed the need for increased contacts and exchange of visits on various levels. They also emphasized a shared will to boost trade and economic bonds and increase cooperation in air travel and tourism.

A joint statement on his talks with senior Jordanian officials is scheduled to be issued at the conclusion of Mabrouk's visit to Jordan tomorrow.

Attending the talks on the Jordanian side were the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, the head of the bilateral relations and political affairs department, the Jordanian ambassador to Tunis, and the head of the Arab section at the Foreign Ministry's Political Department. Tunis was also represented by its ambassador in Amman.

**Meets With Al-Rifa'i***JN281430 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i met in his office this morning with Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk. Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri was also present. They reviewed Middle East developments and efforts to find a peaceful, comprehensive, and just solution to the Palestinian problem. The prime minister emphasized there can be no peace in the region short of an international conference attended by all parties to the dispute and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The Tunisian foreign minister stressed his country's support for Jordan's efforts led by His Majesty King Husayn to accelerate the peace process. The two sides also reviewed bilateral cooperation, noting that there must be further growth in all fields. The session was also attended by the Tunisian ambassador in Amman and the Jordanian ambassador in Tunis.

Mabrouk has since left Amman following a 3-day official visit to Jordan, during which he met with His Royal Highness Crown

Prince Hasan and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and held talks with Foreign Minister al-Masri and senior Foreign Ministry officials on Arab and international developments. Talks between the two ministers also touched on bilateral ties and ways to strengthen them in the economic sector and in trade and tourism.

In a predeparture statement to PETRA, Mabrouk described his visit to Jordan and his talks with Mr al-Masri as productive in terms of political coordination and consultations on Arab and international subjects of common interest and on efforts by the two sisterly countries to foster ties in various areas. [passage omitted] He termed Jordanian-Tunisian relations brotherly, con-

stant, and ever-improving.

On hand at to see off the Tunisian minister at Queen Alia' International Airport were Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, the head of bilateral relations and political affairs at the Foreign Ministry, the Tunisian ambassador in Amman, and the Jordanian ambassador in Tunis. Other officials from the Foreign Ministry were present as well. A joint communique is scheduled to be issued in Amman and Tunis on Mabrouk's trip to Jordan and his talks with senior officials.

**Israeli Armed Forces Activities Continue****Planes Fly Over Sidon, Camps**

*NC281744 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
1731 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] We have just received a report that Israeli planes have been flying over Sidon, the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps, and (Sirub) since 1910 today. The aircraft are dropping flares and have been coming under fire from the ground.

**Tanks Advance in Al-Biq'a**

*NC281930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1900 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Israeli armored movements have been reported in Western al-Biq'a in the past few hours along the enemy's line of deployment between Al-Ahmadiyah in the East and the approaches to Kafr Hunah in the West. Reports say that tanks, armored personnel carriers, and halftracks advanced along the line and took up positions behind earthen barriers.

**Gunboats Sighted Off Sidon**

*NC290825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
0800 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Israeli gunboats have continued their acts of piracy against merchant ships and other vessels entering the port of Sidon. The security forces have sighted Israeli boats cruising off the coast since 0900 today.

**Syrians Strengthening Positions in Tripoli**

*NC281643 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
1515 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] The climate in Tripoli is tense amid rumors that clashes are expected between the various parties. These fears are strengthened by the fact that the Syrian forces are actively improving their positions and reinforcing their barricades and ramparts in the areas of Al-Tabbanah, Al-Mina', Hayy al-Bahr, and Abu Samrah. These are thought to be precautionary measures against operations the Syrians believe may be launched against them.

In another development, residents of Tripoli are talking about conflicts between the Tripoli resistance led by (Haji Ahmad Safyyin), who is loyal to Syrian Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an [chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon], and the Arab Democratic Party, headed by 'Ali 'Id, who supports Rif'at al-Asad [the Syrian president's brother].

While the Tripoli resistance is seeking to polarize 'Ali 'Id and other anti-Syrian elements, the Arab Democratic Party is trying

to establish new offices in the city to extend its influence — for fear of attempts on the part of the resistance to increase its military presence.

It has also been learned that the Syrian command has received reports that an Islamic Unification Movement group has returned to Tripoli from Sidon and that others are preparing similar action.

**Palestinians Not To Abandon Posts East of Sidon**

*NC281055 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
1015 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] *Reuter* has quoted Abu 'Imad, a Palestinian commander in Jinsnaya, as saying the Palestinians will not abandon their posts there unless a comprehensive agreement is concluded to end the camps war. He added: Sometimes we shell Amal positions and those of the South Lebanese Army, and sometimes the situation here is worse than hell, with the explosion of bombs and rockets everywhere.

The press agency quotes Palestinian officials in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp as saying that sniper fire this month has left 6 people dead and 15 others wounded. A Palestinian official who declined to give his name said: We will not withdraw from our positions east of Sidon for the time being, as we must defend the camp and its residents. The agency adds that since their latest infiltration into Israel, the Palestinians are trying not to assemble in groups of more than five, and they are avoiding buildings which they usually maintain as bases.

**Samir Ja'ja' Envoys Reportedly Visit Israel**

*NC281239 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1130 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Quoting an informed source in Tel Aviv, AFP said today that two envoys of Samir Ja'ja' [commander of the Lebanese Forces] visited Israel last week and were received by Uri Lubrani, coordinator of Israeli activities in the south.

The source added that the two envoys, who also met with Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon, have apparently requested the resumption of relations between the Lebanese Forces and Israel. These ties had cooled gradually in past years and were totally frozen after the Phalangist Party supplied special logistical aid to the PLO to facilitate the return of Palestinian fighters to southern Lebanon.

The source also noted that one of the two envoys is Freddie al-Murr, who has visited Israel more than once. He added that the two envoys expressed regret that the Christian forces did not offer more effective aid to the Israelis during their invasion of Lebanon.

## Controversy Continues on Conference Negotiations

### Shamir Position Unchanged

TA281029 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1005 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Differences of opinion are cropping up once more. Husayn has signaled, and perhaps even more than that, his willingness to enter into direct negotiations on peace. At the same time, President Reagan is pleading with Israel in a special message. However, President Reagan's latest message has not budged Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir from his position on an international conference. Shamir said as much in an interview with our correspondent Gid'on Kouts in Paris at the end of a ceremony in which he laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

[Begin recording][Shamir] I have received several messages from the United States. As a rule, I keep in close touch with the U.S. President and secretary of state. I do not have the specific message in question before me, but as near as I can recall, it emphasizes not the international conference, but the need to take advantage of every chance for peace. On this issue, I see absolutely eye to eye with President Reagan and U.S. leaders. I have always been ready to make every possible effort for the sake of peace between us and Jordan and our other neighbors. However, this does not change my position that an international conference will not bring peace.

[Kouts] Does the message mention Husayn's willingness to join an international conference?

[Shamir] No, there is no mention whatsoever of that.

[Kouts] Was the message relayed through Ambassador Pickering?

[Shamir] I do not recall exactly. Some messages are relayed through our embassy in Washington, while others come through Ambassador Pickering.

[Kouts] What do you think of the reports that Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin conferred with King Husayn last week?

[Shamir] I do not want to comment on leaks, certainly not on those kinds of leaks. I do not know where they come from and I do not want to comment on leaks involving the closest held state secrets.

[Kouts] Do you think there is room for a meeting King Husayn these days?

[Shamir] I have never objected, nor will I ever object, to personal contacts with leaders of any Arab state. [end recording]

### Shamir on Husayn Meeting

AU291038 Paris AFP in English 1015 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Paris, April 29 (AFP) — Visiting Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said here on Wednesday that he did not know

whether his foreign minister, Shim'on Peres, had met secretly with King Hussein of Jordan as reported.

"I don't know if Mr. Peres met the king. I heard those press rumours over the radio and in the newspapers," Mr. Shamir told journalists.

He was referring to a report in an Israeli newspaper Tuesday that King Husayn, Mr. Peres and Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin had met last week.

The left-leaning paper *Al Hamishmar* said they met to discuss details of an international conference on the Middle East which Mr. Shamir has so far opposed.

Mr. Shamir said that Israeli minister without portfolio Ezer Weizman represented "no-one" and that Mr. Weizman's statements favouring talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) were "not serious."

Mr. Weizman, a former Israeli defence minister, said that the PLO had emerged strengthened from last week's Palestinian National Council meeting and that if he were the Israeli premier, he would negotiate with the PLO. [passage omitted]

### Peres 'Evasive' on Meeting

TA281800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres again expressed his support today for the international peace conference. During a visit to Yoqne'am, the foreign minister would neither confirm nor deny rumors that he has met recently with Jordan's King Husayn. Vivien Roysten reports:

[Begin recording][Roysten] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres was extremely evasive when asked if there was any truth in reports that he had met with Jordan's King Husayn recently to lay the groundwork for an international peace conference.

[Peres] I don't think so, I don't think that these reports are accurate.

[Roysten] Does that mean that you're denying that you met with him?

[Peres] Look, you asked me a question, I gave you an answer.

[Roysten] When asked what they discussed, Peres responded: Who told you we met?

With regard to U.S. President Reagan's reported message to Prime Minister Shamir urging him not to miss the present opportunity regarding peace in the Middle East, Peres responded that he was not surprised that the U.S. President is for peace. In Peres' opinion, Israel's fears of the PLO are exaggerated. After all, he continued, Morocco has broken relations with the PLO; the PLO has broken relations with Jordan; Syria's President al-Asad negates the PLO; and Egypt has expelled them. To what degree can we be afraid, asked Peres, and of what?

Foreign Minister Peres greatly approves Egypt's latest move of closing down all PLO offices in Egypt.

[Peres] I think it's a very courageous step. I think it shows the isolation of the PLO. The fact that the PLO made some agreements with George Habash and Hawatimah has a limited meaning.

[Roysten] Finally, Peres maintained that originally, he related very seriously to the Pollard inquiry committee headed by Abba Eban, but he is shocked by its method of operation, with daily leakings, and through this he maintains members of the committee are hurting themselves. [end recording]

#### Peres Document Analyzed

TA290645 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew  
0515 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Talk in the studio between Ilana Dayan and political correspondent 'Oz Frankel — live]

[Text][Dayan] Good morning to you, our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel. The cabinet has not yet seen the Peres document on the international conference, but we may hear something about it now. How does this document, which will eventually be submitted to the cabinet, look?

[Frankel] I must say that I also did not see the document personally, but it may be said that Shim'on Peres, with extensive help from the U.S. State Department, has already completed the formulation of the proposal that will be submitted to the cabinet. The final or almost final formulation of the document is already on Prime Minister Shamir's desk, and has been a topic of discussion in recent talks between Shamir and U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering. This is a relatively short document containing three clauses: The first stipulates that the UN secretary general will convene the international conference; the second clause makes a general note of the goal of the conference and the ensuing negotiations; the third — the longer, more detailed, and more important — specifies the procedures for the deliberations: an opening with the participation of the superpowers, after which the parties will split into geographic committees for direct negotiations. The representatives should be acceptable to all sides, and the international conference will not reconvene following the opening session. The most significant detail, agreed upon only recently, is that it will be possible to seek further aid from the United States and the Soviet Union in the course of the deliberations only with the consent of the negotiating parties.

What does this document not include? It apparently does not include any mention of Israel's conditions for Soviet participation, nor is there a clear mention of ruling out the PLO as a possible partner to the political negotiations at some point.

[Dayan] I have heard a great deal about procedures and conditions, but I have not heard a single word about content.

[Frankel] The document prepared by Peres and the Americans does not detail the content of the deliberations. However, it may be said that both Peres and Husayn agree, following their recent

meeting as well, that the negotiations will not concern a new delineation of borders between Israel and Jordan, but will rather focus on an interim functional arrangement specifying a division of powers similar to the autonomy stipulated in Camp David rather than Allon's partition plan.

[Dayan] You talk of many agreed points. If Peres and Husayn indeed reached some Israeli-Jordanian agreement in their secret meeting, what is there to prevent the convening of an international conference, leaving aside internal political problems for the moment?

[Frankel] It should be understood that the negotiations between the Foreign Ministry and the Jordanians with U.S. mediation concerned procedural matters, and the conclusions drawn from the understandings reached in this sphere are rather theoretical. A list of participants is not guaranteed as yet — that is, it is not certain that all those invited will indeed attend. There is no date or place for the conference yet either. In addition, there are questions regarding the positions of certain potential participants: There are big questions regarding Moscow's future moves and Syria's intentions. We have heard different signals from this direction recently. Last but not least, there is a question mark over Jerusalem's stance. It is doubtful there will be any conference before these uncertainties are cleared up.

[Dayan] There is another big question mark: What exactly is Washington saying? What exactly does the United States want? What exactly does President Reagan think? What can Jerusalem understand from this?

[Frankel] The battle over who will win the Americans over is still going on. Washington is not speaking too clearly, and one should exercise caution in listening to one group of unidentified officials or another. Nevertheless, it seems that a limited group of decisionmakers in the U.S. State Department has decided in favor of Peres' initiative. The best evidence of this is the services rendered by Ambassadors Thomas Pickering and Wat Cluervius to the foreign minister. Still, the Americans are apparently quite afraid that they may be presented as the party responsible for the dissolution of the national unity government in Israel, and as intervening in an internal political argument. This may be the result of Moshe Arens' visit to Washington. Arens made the gravity of the political confrontation in Jerusalem clear to Secretary Shultz, and apparently caused the cancellation of Shultz' plan to come to the Middle East in person to aid in consolidating the last stages of the negotiations and perhaps also to convince the governments concerned.

[Dayan] We said that the ministers have not yet seen this famous Peres document. When will they see it? When will there finally be a discussion in the cabinet on the international conference issue, and does such a discussion indeed herald the end of the national unity government?

[Frankel] Shim'on Peres is prepared for a discussion in the cabinet. He prefers to put it off for several weeks for reasons of his own, and it will apparently take place at the beginning of June at the latest. It is believed that such a discussion in the cabinet will lead to the dissolution of the government and early elections. In any event, the foreign minister has lately made intensive

efforts to enlist support for his proposal from other parties as well, including those that do not belong to the center and left-wing parties. Theoretically at least, there is a possibility that if it becomes clear to Shamir that Peres' document is indeed acceptable to Husayn and the Americans, and perhaps to others as well, and if Shamir reaches the conclusion that the convening of an international conference in this format is unavoidable, Shamir may — this is still speculation — prefer that such negotiations begin while he is still prime minister. Thus, Likud would have control over the course of negotiations with Jordan, and Peres would not be leading the government, as he might be after any possible elections. This is a theoretical possibility, as I have said, but I would not reject it outright.

[Dayan] There is a suitable saying here: If you can't beat them, join them. Thank you, political correspondent 'Oz Frankel.

#### Further on Document

TA281113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1100 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Alignment sources say Shim'on Peres will submit his peace plan for a cabinet decision as early as May. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that these sources note the cabinet may be asked to decide on this issue before Peres' trip to Washington.

#### 2d U.S. Document Reported

TA281901 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew  
1800 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Excerpts] The U.S. Administration has conveyed to Israel a proposal for an international conference that is an opening for direct Israeli-Jordanian negotiations. This was reported this evening by senior political sources in Jerusalem. The proposal was relayed via U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering to the prime minister and to the vice prime minister. However, the Prime Minister's Office denies reports on a U.S. proposal. The office reported that this is a proposal raised by Shim'on Peres himself and the United States has not yet consolidated an opinion on the matter. Here are more details from the studio by our political correspondent, Yig'al Goren:

The dispute over the political issue has gained momentum over the last few days, while conflicting reports and analyses on this abound as well. We were told by authoritative sources this evening that the U.S. ambassador to Israel recently presented the prime minister and the vice prime minister with a U.S. proposal for an international conference that would serve as an opening for direct negotiations, based on the contacts held by special U.S. Envoy Wat Cluverius, who has recently shuttled back and forth between Jerusalem, Cairo, and Amman. It was reported that Shim'on Peres may submit this proposal to the cabinet as early as in the next few weeks.

The Prime Minister's Office noted this evening, however, that this is not an American proposal, but one raised by Shim'on Peres himself, while the United States has not yet reached any decision on the matter, which is one of the reasons behind the U.S. visit

of Minister Moshe Arens, who returned this morning. [passage omitted]

The Prime Minister's Office this evening provided details about the message that came from President Reagan to the prime minister 2 days ago. In his message, the President noted that the United States supports direct negotiations and is prepared to study the international conference as a means to obtain direct negotiations between the parties.

Shim'on Peres regards this message and Egypt's decision to shut down the PLO offices as proof yet again that the time has come to present to the cabinet his plan for direct negotiations by way of an international opening, perhaps even before his departure for the United States in about 2 weeks. We learned this evening that in a document drawn up by Shim'on Peres, which he intends to bring up at the cabinet, he says that the UN secretary general will convene the international conference, and the PLO is not mentioned at all.

It is already clear to the prime minister and his associates that Shim'on Peres plans to raise the proposal for direct negotiations through an international conference to the cabinet soon, and this leads both the Likud and the Alignment to the conclusion that there is no alternative to early elections. Both parties have already begun to calculate the balance of power in anticipation of a possible Knesset vote on early elections, and this evening we were told that the Alignment is convinced that this proposal would win a large majority.

#### Arens on Shultz Meeting

TA280732 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew  
0500 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Interview with Minister Moshe Arens by Shari'el Shani upon Arens' return from the United States "this morning;" at Ben-Gurion Airport — recorded]

[Text] [Shani] Yesterday we heard that the United States sent a message to Israel in which asking that it not miss any opportunity to advance the peace process. How is this connected with the talks you held in Washington?

[Arens] To the best of my knowledge, there is no connection.

[Shani] Perhaps you can give us details about the talks you held there?

[Arens] First, I held only a meeting with the secretary of state. This meeting was largely of a personal nature, and I do not think I should give details or report on this. Apart from personal matters concerning my relations with the secretary of state, we also discussed national issues.

[Shani] Such as?

[Arens] Current issues such as Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union, the economic situation in Israel, the international conference, and so on.

[Shani] Regarding the international conference, do you feel you have had any influence on the secretary of state's position on this issue?

[Arens] I do not know. You must ask him.

[Shani] Do you think that the issue of an international conference will come up for a government decision soon?

[Arens] This depends on only one person — the foreign minister — who at this point is campaigning for the international conference without it being brought for a cabinet discussion or decision. He is actually doing this without cabinet authority.

#### **Rabin: PLO Reveals 'True Face' at Conference**

TA281921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1800 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin has said that at the same time we foster hope in a chance for peace, Israel must show the Arab world, and primarily the Arab residents of Judea, Samaria, and Gaza, that it is capable of allowing them to lead normal lives, and of fighting the terrorism directed against both Jews and Arabs.

Speaking during a seminar at Tel Aviv University in memory of the late chief of staff, David El'azar, Mr. Rabin said that in Algiers, 'Arafat revealed the PLO's true face. The defense minister emphasized: I prefer an unmasked PLO without the camouflage.

#### **Pollard Inquiry To Focus on Post-Arrest Actions**

TA280843 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English  
28 Apr 87 p 2

[Report by Knesset affairs correspondent Asher Wallfish]

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Defence subcommittee investigating the Jonathan Pollard affair will focus its criticism on the actions and omissions of cabinet ministers after Pollard was arrested, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

The sub-committee is expected to complete its report soon after Independence Day. Only a small part of the report will be made public.

Prime Minister Shamir, Vice Premier Peres and Defence Minister Rabin will get copies of the full report. It is likely that all 10 members of the inner cabinet will also get the full report; but Abba Eban, who is heading the investigation has reportedly not yet decided whether to give the full report to all members of his Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

The sub-committee is not expected to criticize the fact that Pollard's name and position were not known to the political echelon. Traditionally, the minister responsible for a particular security agency is not supposed to know the identities of agents.

Pollard gave thousands of classified documents from U.S. naval intelligence to his Israeli contacts, who worked for the Defence Ministry's Lekem scientific liaison bureau headed by Rafi Eytan. Lekem was disbanded after Pollard was arrested and Eytan was removed from the Defence Ministry. Eytan's former political patron, Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon, appointed him chairman of the board of Israel Chemicals.

The sub-committee, a permanent seven-man body with Likud, Alignment and NRP [National Religious Party] members, has no power to demand anybody's resignation. It may not mention delinquent ministers by name, but its account of the acts and omissions of the ministers involved will leave no doubt about its opinion.

The sub-committee's report is expected to point out that since the responsible minister cannot know the identity of the agents used, it is incumbent on him to ensure that the head of the service is personally capable of choosing only suitable agents, and of handling them according to standing orders. The report is expected to say that Eytan did not meet these criteria.

In a rare departure, the secretary of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee issued a statement yesterday declaring that all the news reports on the work of the Pollard sub-committee so far were "unfounded speculation."

The secretary also refuted a report in *Hadashot* to the effect that Eban had crossed swords with one of the Alignment men on the subcommittee, Mikha Harish. The paper said Eban reminded Harish that he had not attended most of the sub-committee meetings, having been abroad, and hence the opinions he expressed in a meeting on Sunday were not backed by knowledge of the facts.

The secretary's statement said there was no reason why Harish "with his expertise and familiarity with the subject," should not be able to take full and effective part in the deliberations.

#### **Kimche Outlines Early Stages of Iran Affair**

TA280756 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0405 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] David Kimche, former director general of the Foreign Ministry, briefed a delegation yesterday from the American Council on Foreign Relations about his part in Irangate. Among other things he pointed to the professional mistakes made by the Americans during the affair, such as combining two operations — Iran and the contras — in the hands of one agent. Kimche believes that Israel's role was justified, at least while he was handling the affair. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez, who heard Kimche, reports that Kimche revealed some new details:

[Begin recording] [Remez] The famous meeting in May 1985 between Michael Ladeen, a member of the National Security Council, and Shim'on Peres, was private, and now the two of them have different versions of its content, Kimche says. However, Peres is convinced that Ladeen sought not only information on Iran, but also aid in establishing ties with it. At this point Kimche reveals that less than a month before this meeting, an

Iranian, Manuchehr Ghorbanifar, was sent to Israel through the mediation of 'Adnan Khassoggi. He proposed the establishment of relations between Iran and Israel and between Iran and the United States:

[Kimche — in English] Less than a month before Michael Ladeen came to Israel, Mr Ghorbanifar was sent to Israel through the good offices of Mr Khashoggi, and came here and spoke about the possibilities of creating contacts with us and also with the United States.

[Remez] Peres, who was happy to help the United States, told Ladeen about this and said that it might be necessary to supply weapons to establish the contacts. To get an authoritative answer to this from the United States, Peres asked Kimche at the end of June to meet with Robert McFarlane, head of the National Security Council and a personal friend. Kimche said that at that point, someone in Israel took the matter up the matter with the

U.S. ambassador to Israel against McFarlane's wishes. The ambassador reported this to Secretary Shultz, and this caused problems between him and McFarlane. It should be noted that Shultz learned about this initiative at an early stage, and at that time he already objected to it. Kimche emphasizes, however, that while he was handling the affair there was talk only of making contacts to influence Iran. To this end Kimche also met with a mullah who was close to Khomeyni. That man asked for Israeli and U.S. aid to counter Soviet influence in Iran. The hostages were mentioned only in reference to a goodwill gesture. Only at a later stage, when others handled the affair, did this issue become central. Kimche later told me that he is willing to testify in person, as the U.S. prosecutor investigating the affair is demanding. However, the prosecutor will apparently settle for documents, which are what Israel is willing to hand over to Congress. [end recording]

**OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Chad Meets in Libreville****Delegates Arrive**

*AB281050 Libreville Africa No 1 in French*  
0730 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] The Libreville meeting is, above all, one of peace. This was stated by OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou on his arrival in Libreville last night in an interview with Africa No 1 radio. Traveling on the same plane with him were Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall and the director general of African affairs in the Nigerian Ministry of External Relations.

The foreign ministers of Cameroon, Mozambique, and Chad are already in the Gabonese capital. Those who arrived this morning are the Algerian minister of hydraulics, environment, and forests, and the Congolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Antoine Ndinga-Oba. The latter will represent his president, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who is also current chairman of the OAU. Only Libya has stayed away from the session. As a party to the conflict, it should have attended with the same observer status enjoyed by Chad and the OAU secretary general and chairman. It seems that Tripoli does not consider it necessary to hold this meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee on the Chad-Libya dispute over the Aozou Strip.

The session opens this afternoon in Libreville and is expected to end tomorrow. The group includes Algeria, Cameroon, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, and Gabon, which holds the chairmanship. It was created in Libreville in 1977 and this will be its second meeting since that time. It is expected to pass recommendations and resolutions to be submitted to the heads of state for approval at the upcoming OAU summit.

**Libya Declines To Attend**

*AB282009 Libreville Africa No 1 in French*  
1830 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] The meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee on the Chadian-Libyan conflict over the Aozou Strip opened this afternoon in Libreville, Gabon. All the delegations of the committee's member-countries had agreed to meet in the Gabonese capital. Several observers were in attendance as well, including the OAU secretary general, Idi Oumarou, and the Congolese foreign minister, Antoine Ndinga-Oba, who was representing the current OAU chairman. Also present in Libreville is Chad, one of the parties to the dispute. The other party, Libya, decided to adopt the empty chair policy. Libya's attitude was, according to Gabonese Foreign Minister Martin Bongo, cause for regret. We will now hear him at the opening session:

[Begin recording] As for Libya, after admitting that the OAU is the (forum) in which to find a solution to the Chadian problem, in accordance with the organization's resolutions, it has stated that it does not see, and I quote, the need for a meeting of the ad hoc committee on Chad and Libya, and therefore expresses reservations as to its participation in this session, unquote. Among the documents handed to you is the integral text of the Libyan Government's response to this organization's urgent appeal, as well as the invitation which Gabon sent to Libya to

take part in our meeting. Therefore, as you can see as well as I, the seat reserved for the Libyan representative is indeed empty. [end recording]

**OAU Leader Views Meeting**

*AB281502 Libreville Africa No 1 in French*  
0745 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Interview with OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou on his arrival in Libreville on 27 April by Africa No 1 correspondent Jean-Didier Ndong-Owona — recorded]

[Text] [Oumarou] It is a meeting of peace. As you said, the meeting is part of efforts to find a peaceful solution to a dispute between two OAU member-states. As you know, it is a long-standing conflict. Considerable efforts have been made in all areas to try and solve it. But I feel that the Libreville meeting is the consecration of all efforts made so far, especially those of President Bongo, who, as you know, has addressed himself to the Chadian question with the highest sense of duty and responsibility.

I think the work done by President Bongo on national reconciliation in Chad needs no proof, and the meeting of the committee is something of a tribute to his work to find a peaceful settlement to this dispute, which the OAU and its member-states deplore. I believe that one must hope the discussions will lead to conclusions accepted by all sides.

[Ndong-Owona] Mr Secretary General, France and certain other countries have called for the settlement of this dispute by the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at the Hague. What does the OAU secretary general think about this?

[Oumarou] We think the Chadian problem, the Libyan-Chadian problem, is, first of all, an African one. If Africans can find an African solution to this problem, so much the better. As OAU secretary general, I feel the African Continent is mature enough now to accept its responsibility. So when problems crop up in Africa between African states, I think it is first incumbent upon African countries and the OAU to solve them. Any other suggested solution can only supplement the efforts that we must make ourselves.

I know suggestions are coming from many quarters. The one you just mentioned was also made by other African states. I think we must wait and see. One thing is certain: we hope the Chadian question will not slip out of Africa's control.

[Ndong-Owona] What do you think of Libya's absence from the Libreville meeting?

[Oumarou] Libya is a party to the conflict, but it is not a member of the committee. Its presence would certainly have enabled the committee members to have a broader view of the situation. But its absence is no obstacle, as the members have a dossier that is quite well documented, and they fully understand the situation. We deplore its absence, as we would have liked the two sides to be present.

[Ndong-Owona] What purpose will the meeting serve? What is the role of the ad hoc committee?

[Oumarou] I told you that this is a peace meeting. I mean that the ministers attending have given up a good many engagements in their countries to come and tackle this problem, as they consider it to be an extremely important question for Africa. The credibility of our organization and its institutions is at stake. So I think this is yet another peace meeting. But this one is part of a dynamic process which demands that the OAU and its members address the problems currently affecting the African Continent, which have been diverting its states, their leaders, and other important Africans from the priority problems of the economic and political challenges in southern Africa.

So this meeting will, in any case, serve some purpose, as its conclusions will be entered in the annals of the OAU as a contribution to the work toward peace in the Chadian-Libyan dispute.

[Ndong-Owona] Mr Secretary General, without anticipating the outcome, we know that the meeting will result in the reaffirmation of the sacred principles of territorial integrity and respect for inherited colonial borders. Beyond these recommendations, do you think mere words can convince Libya to leave Chadian territory?

[Oumarou] You know, every effort at peace begins with words. At this juncture, we cannot say that (?recommendations) could compel the warring parties to achieve reconciliation. But I think that nothing can replace words now. This meeting, I repeat, is part of a logical process. I think that to restore peace between countries at loggerheads, there is no other way than to try to get them around a table to discuss and [word indistinct] in an atmosphere of brotherhood, dialogue, and understanding. We are thus upholding certain of our sacred principles, namely, that of good-neighborliness and the various principles to which you just

referred: respect for each OAU member-state's territorial integrity and the right of each African state to freely determine the type of institutions it wants and to establish them for the benefit of its (?social) development.

#### 1955 French-Libyan Treaty Cited

AB281939 Paris AFP in French 1441 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Libreville, 28 Apr (AFP) — A French-Libyan treaty "of friendship and good-neighborliness" from 1955, which demarcated the borders between Chad and Libya, has been dusted off on the occasion of the meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee charged with examining the Chad-Libya border conflict. The session opened in Libreville this afternoon.

This treaty was signed in Tripoli on 10 August 1955 by the then French ambassador to Libya, Maurice Dejean, and Mustapha ben Halim, prime minister and foreign minister of the United Kingdom of Libya. It was ratified in November 1956, while Chad gained its independence only in 1960 after being part of French Equatorial Africa.

The text of the treaty, which establishes "everlasting peace and friendship between the French Republic and the United Kingdom of Libya," also speaks, in Article 3, of the recognition of the borders between the two countries on the basis of the "existing international acts in force at the time of the constitution of the United Kingdom of Libya (1951)," that is, the accords signed between France and Libya in 1899 and 1919.

The first French-British treaty, signed in London on 21 March 1899, set out the northern portion of the Chad-Libya border, while the treaty signed on 8 September 1919 demarcated the frontier between Libya, Chad, and Sudan. According to these treaties, the Aozou Strip, which is the present bone of contention, was an integral part of Chad.

## ALGERIA

**Bendjedid Returns From Mauritania Visit**  
*LD272222 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic*  
 1830 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Excerpts] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, and general secretary of the party, at midday today returned to Algiers from Nouadibou following a working and friendly visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania where he held talks with Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid' Ahmed Taya, Mauritanian president. [passage omitted]

On the 2d day of President Chadli Bendjedid's visit to Mauritania, he was accompanied this morning by Col Maaouya Ould Sid' Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN, to Nouadibou. Earlier, President Chadli Bendjedid and the Mauritanian head of state visited the natural gas filling center in Nouakchott, whose design, construction, and operation was entrusted to the National Establishment for Major Petroleum Projects.

A contract was signed between this establishment and the Mauritanian company for the distribution of petroleum products on 22 July 1985. The period needed to make the center operational was fixed at 13 months. The total cost of the project is estimated at \$5.9 million. The project is 98 percent complete with a total annual production capacity of 5,000 tons, with a potential for expansion to 7,000 tons.

**Messaadia Stresses Importance of Egypt to Arabs**  
*NC241800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Apr 87*

[Excerpt] Algiers, 24 Apr (MENA) — Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, assistant secretary general of the ruling Algerian National Liberation Front, has stressed that Egypt is in the heart and conscience of all Algerians and that no power on earth can separate Egypt from the Arab nation. He emphasized that Egypt's return to its natural place as leader of the Arab nation is an Arab-Egyptian demand. Arab and Egyptian efforts must be channeled into confronting the dangers that threaten the Arab nation and overcoming the current disarray in the Arab ranks.

During a meeting at noon today with an Egyptian press delegation, Messaadia stated that there is Arab agreement on Egypt's return to the Arab fold, but there are differences about how this should be achieved. He said that Algeria (?denounces) the use of vituperation in dealing with this important issue. Algeria, he declared, is seeking to bring about a combined Arab view through quiet and objective efforts with all Arab countries as well as with Egypt. He noted that Algeria has stated this position in all its consultations with Arab leaders and Egyptian officials, in keeping with its policy.

Messaadia said: We understand the difficulties Egypt is facing at present and we have confidence in Egypt's ability to surmount them. We urge our Arab brothers to offer all possible aid to Egypt, as a strong Egypt is very important to the Arab nation. [passage omitted]

## Ibrahimi Chairs EEC Cooperation Council Meeting

For reportage on the talks held between Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and members of the EC Council in Luxembourg, see the European Communities section of the 28 April Western Europe Daily Report and subsequent issues.

## LIBYA

**JANA Reports Departure of Freed British Engineer**  
*LD281619 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Text] Tripoli 28 Apr (JANA) — Eng Robert Maxwell, accompanied by his wife and son, left Tripoli at 1630 Jamahiriya time aboard a Maltese airliner, flight 221, after the brother leader of the revolution intervened to suspend his prison sentence, which he had received for crimes of financial and administrative corruption.

Before his departure, Eng Robert Maxwell made the following statement to JANA: I thank all Libyans for freeing me from prison, and thank Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi in particular for his interest in my problem and his intervention in the matter.

He added: I was well treated in prison. He concluded his statement by saying: If I were given the opportunity to return to work in the Jamahiriya I would not hesitate to do so in light of the good treatment I received.

**Al-Qadhafi Receives Al-Talhi After Tour**  
*LD252238 Tripoli JANA in English 1754 GMT 25 Apr 87*

[Text] Tripoli, Al Tayr 25, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, the leader of the great Al-Fatih revolution, today received Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, the secretary of the People's Committee for the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, after his return from a tour of North Yemen, the State of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

**AL-AKHBAR Notes Rising Numbers of Army Deserters**  
*JN261250 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic*  
 23 Apr 87 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi is leading a large-scale arrest campaign against members of the Armed Forces and Libyan citizens. The campaign began after his defeat in Chad. All sources close to the Libyan authorities confirm that Col al-Qadhafi is facing many difficulties at home following his successive reverses in Chad.

The sources say that the colonel has taken several security measures to deal with the state of mutiny among Army officers and soldiers who began to express resentment against the colonel's adventures. The colonel has also taken several steps to curtail the role of the revolutionary committees in order to calm the indignation of Libyan citizens. The colonel has issued orders to the security forces to carry out a large-scale search in Libyan cities to hunt down soldiers who deserted during the Chadian war.

or dodged the draft and send them back to the front.

The colonel's men have also set up checkpoints on main roads for the same purpose.

In addition, the sources say that strict orders have been given to commandeer private vehicles for the use of the Armed Forces in desert areas. This has angered citizens and caused them to write anti-Al-Qadhdhafi slogans on walls.

The same sources reveal that the Libyan leadership has issued secret instructions to carry out an investigation into the sudden increase in the desertion of officers and men from their units in Chadian territory, and to increase the number of collaborators in army units so that they will inform the authorities of any anti-Al-Qadhdhafi elements.

The recent desertion by the officers and men of an entire Libyan patrol while on a reconnaissance mission inside Chadian has caused chaos in the Libyan command, especially after the report on the desertions spread among various Libyan Army units. Although the Libyan commands have tried to tackle the state of general resentment among the Libyan Armed Forces by approving promotions and big allowances, desertions, whether on an individual or collective basis, have become rife.

The sources also confirmed that the Libyan security forces have recently intensified their search operations to arrest Chadians in Libya and train them in the camps of the dissident Chadian front before sending them to Chad to support the dissident forces under Acheikh ibn Oumar, especially after the majority of these forces fled and joined the Chadian Government forces after the Libyan defeat in Wadi Doum.

The sources point out that Ibn Oumar's forces, which are no more than 200 men, are being used as a pretext for the presence of Libyan forces in Chad. The Libyan authorities have dispatched more than 10,000 soldiers with modern weapons to occupy northern Chad on the basis of this excuse.

The sources also point out that strict orders have been issued to tighten security on the Libyan border in order to prevent Chadians from fleeing to neighboring countries.

The sources disclose that Col al-Qadhdhafi is currently examining the possibility of giving Tobrouk to Soviet military experts as an assembly point for all Soviets and Czechoslovaks. This follows the growing resentment among Libyan soldiers and civilians at the foreign presence, as these foreigners enjoy privileges that are not given to the highest ranks in the Libyan Army.

These sources add that Libyan military commanders are denied entry into certain areas except with the prior approval of foreign experts and that Libyans are not allowed to train in the maintenance of armored cars and tanks.

The same sources say that Col al-Qadhdhafi is currently studying the possibility of setting up a new party composed largely of young Libyan men and women to curtail the role of the revolutionary committees and thus reduce public anger over the terrorist activities and persecution committed by these bodies.

The sources also note that the Libyan leadership wants to keep the public eye on internal issues and problems following the crisis in Chad. [passage omitted]

## MOROCCO

**General on New Defense Wall; Denies F-5 Downed**  
LD281816 Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Agadir (MAP) [dateline as received] — The new wall, the eighth and not the seventh to be built by the Royal Armed Forces, in no way represents a danger to the Mauritians," General Abdelaziz Bennani, commander of the southern zone, said on Monday. He added that between the borders of the two countries there is "a no-man's-land to ensure that the railway installations of our southern neighbors are not touched." In no case, he continued, must the borders be crossed. This is in accordance with the directives of His Majesty King Hassan II, supreme commander and chief of the Royal Armed Forces General Staff."

During a meeting with a group of journalists representing the national and international press, back from a visit to the eighth defense wall in the Sahara, the commander of the southern zone denied allegations that an F-5E fighter had been destroyed by "Polisario" mercenaries.

Gen Abdelaziz Bennani, who was replying to a question on information in the Western media reporting the destruction of a Moroccan fighter plane, stated that no military aircraft of this type had been destroyed. There have indeed been clashes in recent days between the mercenaries and the Royal Armed Forces in the locality of Aidiyat, 70 km from Guelta Zemmour, but, he said, no airplane had been reported missing.

Gen Bennani also discussed the policy of building security belts, generally called defense walls, which are designed to defend the Kingdom's territorial integrity, and more particularly the population of the Moroccan Sahara, from any by the mercenaries.

As far as the "Polisario" mercenaries are concerned, Gen Bennani indicated that their number fluctuates between 1,800 and 5,000 men, adding that this depends on the possibility of recruiting among the nomads of the region. It may be pointed out that some 40 national and foreign journalists who covered the inauguration last Thursday by King Hassan II of the Moulay Hassan I Dam in the presence of President Francois Mitterrand have made a tour of the provinces of the Sahara, which included a visit on Monday to the new defense line.

**Cooperation Talks With Polish Delegation Begin**  
LD281445 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic  
1300 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] The Moroccan-Polish Mixed Commission for Cooperation began its work today in Rabat under the chairmanship of Abdallah el-Azmani, Moroccan minister of trade and industry, and

Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik. During the opening session the minister of trade and industry stressed the good relations between the two countries and the intension of his majesty's government to improve cooperation with Poland after it noticed that this collaboration has not been at the required level in recent years. The minister stressed that the mixed commission would try to find new formulas for improving cooperation between Morocco and Poland in several fields.

For his part, the Polish minister of foreign trade reaffirmed that the mixed commission session will be a new opportunity to discuss ways of improving cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the economic and trade spheres and in the private sector. Andrzej Wojcik reviewed Poland's economic and commercial capabilities, with special emphasis on the number of Polish companies that now have the right to do business abroad. He invited Moroccan firms to participate in international fairs in Poland. He stressed that the document that will be signed at the end of the mixed commission's session will define the future of cooperation between Morocco and Poland.

After the opening session the Polish minister of foreign trade was received by Ahmed Cherkaoui, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation. The two reviewed bilateral cooperation in various fields in light of what was discussed at the committee's first meeting. Several issues of common interest were studied as well.

## SUDAN

### Al-Mahdi Rules Out Tripartite Summit Talks

JN240923 Doha QNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 Apr (QNA) — Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has denied reports that a Sudanese-Ethiopian-Egyptian summit will be held soon to bridge the gap in Sudanese-Ethiopian relations.

In statements published by the newspaper *Al-Itihad* here today, Al-Mahdi said his country hopes that the Egyptian role to end the Sudanese-Ethiopian conflict will produce positive, fruitful results, pointing out that Egypt has played a great and praiseworthy role between the two parties. Al-Mahdi reasserted that the Sudanese-Ethiopian brotherhood charter cancels all agreements enacted during the time of former President Ja'far Numayri. The Sudanese prime minister said he has no indication that Colonel John Garang, leader of the rebels in southern Sudan, has received the government's peace initiative.

### Egyptian Envoy, 'Abdallah Uphold Defense Pact

JN281847 Khartoum SUNA in English  
1740 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 28 (SUNA) — Egypt has not yet been officially informed on any measure abrogating the joint defence pact signed between the two countries, the new Egyptian ambassador here said Tuesday.

Muhammad Taj al-Din al-Shirbini in a press statement Tuesday

added "This means that the pact is still effective."

Al-Shirbini stated that Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is due to meet here soon with his Egyptian counterpart 'Atif Sidqi, after the completion of the studies which were currently being conducted by the two countries on implementation of joint projects within the lap of the brotherhood charter signed lately between the two countries in Cairo.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has announced on April 22 before the Constituent Assembly (Parliament) that the lately signed brotherhood charter had abolished all previous agreements and that the Sudan is not bound to any military pact with any other country.

Member of the Council of State, Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah, said to the daily (*Al-Siyasah*) published here today that the joint defence pact signed by the two countries was still in effect.

'Abdallah, who is a Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) member, said the Constituent Assembly is the only body that abolishes the pact adding that the pact is still in effect unless an agreement upon its abrogation was secretly reached between Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and his Egyptian counterpart.

### Chief of Staff on Ethiopian Aid to 'Outlaws'

JN241119 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Apr (SUNA) — Ethiopian forces took an active part in the 2-month heavy artillery shelling of the (Al-Ghiko) District of the Upper Nile region on the Ethiopian border, according to General 'Abd al-'Azim Siddiq Muhammad, chief of staff of Sudan's Armed Forces. In a statement published in *Al-Ushu'* today, he called Ethiopia's claims that no aid was given to the outlaws unacceptable lies, stressing that all indications point to the contrary. The artillery shelling came from Ethiopian territory to help the outlaws in the (Al-Ghiko) camp, said Gen Muhammad.

The chief of staff emphasized that an Ethiopian helicopter picked up Karabino Kwangi, the leader of the outlaw camp, shortly before the valiant Armed Forces captured the camp — one of three seized by the Armed Forces in the past week.

### Foreign Minister Comments on Ties With Uganda

JN261128 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Apr (SUNA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi has said the charge that Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni colluded with the rebel John Garang has not come from any official source in Sudan, as the Sudanese Government has no proof to justify this accusation.

In a statement published in today's edition of the newspaper *Al-Ushu'*, Al-Hindi said Sudan did not [words indistinct] former Ugandan leaders who sought refuge [words indistinct]. He said that Sudan did not allow any of them to carry out any hostile actions against Uganda.

Al-Hindi told *Al-Ussbu'* that President Museveni believes that the security and stability of his country and of Sudan is a common cause. He added that the recent accusations [words indistinct] came from Uganda and were the result of misconceptions.

Al-Hindi said that certain biased enemies have sought to drive a wedge between the two countries to undermine the good relations between them. He said that following the attack on northern Uganda last year, the Ugandan Government accused Sudan of having helped the rebels who carried out the invasion by training them and providing them with transportation and foodstuffs. [passage indistinct]

#### Al-Mahdi Confers With Southern Officials

JN281841 Khartoum SUNA in English  
1745 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Khartoum, April 28 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi discussed today with the president and members of the Council of the South the difficulties facing work process in the Council. In the presence of the Attorney General 'Abd al-Mahmud Haj Salih, the Defence State Minister Fadlallah Burmah Nasir and the consultants of the prime minister the council spokesman, Anglo Beda [name as received] said that the meeting discussed such problems in three contexts: restoration of peace, seeking a compromise and cooperation with the southern parties.

According to Mr. Beda it was decided that the south governors and southern regional ministers and those holding constitutional and executive posts should be subject to the decisions and instructions of the council. The council further authorized the prime minister to form a committee comprising the attorney general and president of the council and southern governors to draw-up the legal relation between the central government and the council and to hand over its recommendations to the prime minister.

#### Anyanya Two Urges Cease-Fire Agreements

EA282207 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Nairobi, 28 Apr (SUNA) — The Anyanya Two Movement has asked the SPLA to agree to a cease-fire and enjoined its forces to remain in their camps to facilitate the holding of a constitutional conference. The movement, which represents the

friendly forces, issued a statement today noting that the SPLA had to start establishing contacts with all parties to the dispute and all quarters (?to show) its desire for (?peaceful) settlement [words indistinct] positive solutions.

The Anyanya Two statement said that the cease-fire did not mean disarming any faction, as that will be determined by agreements reached after negotiations. Finally, the statement called for the abolition of the September laws imposed by the deposed Numayri. The statement was read by Mr Gany Jok, administrative affairs secretary of the Anyanya Two Movement.

#### WESTERN SAHARA

##### Belgium Denies Request for Polisario Bureau

LD281412 Rabat MAP in English 1330 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Brussels, Apr 28 (MAP) — Belgium rejected the Algerian request to open a Polisario liaison office in Brussels, official reports said here.

Algeria's Foreign Minister Ahmed Ibrahim who leads the Algerian delegation to the Cooperation Council meeting on Algeria-EEC relations, who made this request, was met with a categorical "no" by the Belgian authorities who decided not to allow the opening of such a bureau on Belgian territory.

This official negative reply was not surprising nor accidental. Belgian officials known for their pragmatism had always adopted a clear-cut attitude towards the Saharan conflict, refusing any external interference and any policy of "fait accompli."

This failure for Algeria was not enough. In a new attempt, Algiers sent again an envoy named Jamal Zakari [name as received] proposing him as head of the office. Holder of an Algerian passport, and with no entry visa, Zakari could nonetheless make his way to the Belgian capital where he is now a clandestine resident.

The firm attitude of the Belgian officials shows, if need be, that it is not through opening doors to mercenaries and to a ghostly liberation monument that one could further a peaceful solution in north-west Africa. [passage omitted]

## ETHIOPIA

**PMAC Decree on National Election Commission**  
*EA232058 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic*  
 1735 GMT 22 Apr 87

[PMAC decree on the establishment of a National Election Commission entitled: "Decree No 314/1987 — a Decree on the Formation of a National Election Commission"]

[Text] Through their class struggle, the working people of Ethiopia have reached a stage of development in which they will directly exercise their tenure of power. This fact is established by the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] Constitution which was approved in a referendum. The Constitution decrees that the highest state organ and manifestation of the working people's tenure of power will be the National Assembly. Representatives to the National Assembly will be directly elected by the people. This is how they will obtain their mandate to implement the working people's tenure of power. The participation of the working people in the electoral process is further specific evidence of their tenure of power. A system for the establishment of a National Election Commission, and for the election of representatives to the National Assembly needs to be established. Therefore, the following decree has been issued in accordance with Decree No 110/(?1976/77), Articles 5 and 6, which determine the powers and responsibilities of the PMAC and the Council of Ministers.

**Part I: On National Election Commission**

**Article 1:** Short title: This decree is Decree No 314/1987, on the establishment of the National Election Commission.

**Article 2:** The establishment of the commission:

**Sub-Article 1:** A National Election Commission, whose objectives, duties, and powers are as stated hereafter, has been established by this decree.

**Sub-Article 2:** The commission shall be answerable to the PMAC.

**Article 3:** The commission's office: The Institute for the Study of Ethiopian Nationalities shall serve as the commission's office.

**Article 4:** The commission's objectives: The commission's objectives shall be to organize the election of representatives to the National Assembly, in accordance with this decree.

**Article 5:** Powers and duties of the commission: The commission shall have the following powers and duties:

**Sub-Article 1:** It will properly implement this decree and ensure its proper execution.

**Sub-Article 2:** It will issue directives that will assist the implementation of the work and establish different committees.

**Sub-Article 3:** It will prepare the necessary materials and documents for the election and distribute them.

**Sub-Article 4:** It will approve detailed arrangements of polling stations supplied by the regional election coordinating committees.

**Sub-Article 5:** It will carry out the necessary agitation for the active participation of the people in the election.

**Sub-Article 6:** It will assess and approve prospective candidates submitted by the regional election coordinating committees, and present them for election.

**Sub-Article 7:** It will ensure that the necessary decisions are made on problems that may arise during the election process.

**Sub-Article 8:** It will register elected members of the National Assembly, and issue certificates of election.

**Sub-Article 9:** It will present reports to the PMAC on its activities.

**Article 6:** Structure of the commission. The commission will have:

- a) A congress;
- b) An office;
- c) Regional election coordinating committees;
- d) Constituency executive committees; and
- e) Polling station executive committees.

**Article 7:** Members of the congress:

**Sub-Article 1:** The congress will have members from:

- a) The WPE;
- b) Relevant government offices;
- c) Public organizations; and
- d) Individuals who are renowned for their service to the public.

They will be appointed by the head of state.

**Sub-Article 2:** The chairman, vice chairman, and secretary of the congress will be appointed by the head of state.

**Article 8:** Powers and duties of the congress: The congress shall have the same powers and duties as the commission.

**Article 9:** Meetings of the congress:

**Sub-Article 1:** The congress will meet at any time when summoned by the chairman, and in his absence, by the vice chairman.

Sub-Article 2: A quorum is achieved if more than 50 percent of the members are present.

Sub-Article 3: The congress shall decide any issue on a majority vote.

Sub-Article 4: If the congress is divided equally, the vote of the chairman shall be decisive.

Article 10: Powers and duties of the congress chairman:

The chairman of the congress will:

Sub-Article 1: Chair the congress meetings.

Sub-Article 2: Supervise the activities of the congress secretary and the committees.

Article 11: Powers and duties of the vice chairman of the congress:

The vice chairman of the congress will:

Sub-Article 1: Chair the congress meetings and carry out other duties of the congress chairman in his absence.

Sub-Article 2: Carry out other activities as assigned by the congress and its chairman.

Article 12: Powers and duties of the congress secretary:

The congress secretary will have the following powers and duties, and will:

Sub-Article 1: Ensure that minutes of congress meetings are taken.

Sub-Article 2: Direct the commission office and coordinate the work of different committees.

Sub-Article 3: Represent the commission in its relations with other bodies, in accordance with directives given by the congress chairman.

Sub-Article 4: Collect documents and statistics on the activities of the commission and record them.

Sub-Article 5: Ensure that the necessary materials and documents are distributed to polling stations.

Sub-Article 6: Prepare reports on the activities and accounts of the commission's office.

Sub-Article 7: Carry out other activities assigned to him by the congress and the chairman.

Article 13: Members of local constituency committees and polling station committees:

Members of regional election coordination committees and electoral executive committee members in constituencies and at polling stations will be named by the congress.

Article 14: Powers and functions of regional election coordination committees:

In accordance with directives it receives from the congress, the regional election coordination committee will:

Sub-Article 1: Direct, coordinate, and supervise the work of electoral executive committees in constituencies within its jurisdiction.

Sub-Article 2: Distribute materials and documents on the election to electoral executive committees in constituencies.

Sub-Article 3: Make all the necessary preparations for elections in the region.

Sub-Article 4: Inform the congress of the details of polling station arrangements submitted to it by polling stations.

Sub-Article 5: Create suitable conditions for the creation of joint forums in every constituency for the nomination of candidates, and ensure that they receive necessary assistance.

Sub-Article 6: Screen candidates presented to it by electoral executive committees in regional constituencies, and submit their names to the congress.

Sub-Article 7: Distribute details on candidates approved by the congress to the electoral executive committees in constituencies.

Sub-Article 8: Review appeals on discrepancies that have occurred in constituencies during the election, and give rulings on them.

Sub-Article 9: Ensure that the election is correctly carried out throughout the region, in accordance with the directives on its implementation issued in this decree.

Sub-Article 10: Compile results and receive reports submitted by electoral executive committees in constituencies, and pass these on to the congress.

Sub-Article 11: Receive details on victorious candidates from the congress, and distribute them to the electoral executive committees in constituencies.

Sub-Article 12: Present a report to the congress on the implementation of the work.

Sub-Article 13: Carry out other tasks assigned to it by the congress.

Article 15: The powers and functions of electoral executive committees in constituencies:

In accordance with directives from the regional election coordination committee, the constituency electoral executive committee will:

Sub-Article 1: Direct, coordinate, and supervise the work of electoral executive committees at polling stations under its jurisdiction.

Sub-Article 2: Distribute materials and documents, prepared for the election, to electoral executive committees at polling stations.

Sub-Article 3: Make all the necessary preparations for elections in the constituency.

Sub-Article 4: Provide the regional election coordination committee with details of polling stations within the constituency.

Sub-Article 5: Accept candidates submitted by the joint forum, screen them, and submit their names to the regional election coordination committee.

Sub-Article 6: Distribute details on candidates approved by the congress to the electoral executive committees at polling stations.

Sub-Article 7: Study evidence, suits, and appeals over discrepancies that have occurred in the constituency during the election process, and give rulings on them.

Sub-Article 8: Ensure that the election has been correctly held throughout the constituency, in accordance with this decree and directives on the implementation of this decree.

Sub-Article 9: Compile election results and receive reports submitted to it by the electoral executive committees at polling stations within the constituency, and pass these on to the regional election coordination committee.

Sub-Article 10: Notify polling station committees of the name of the winner of the election, as submitted by the regional election coordination committee.

Sub-Article 11: Register those elected to the National Assembly from the constituency and issue the successful candidates with certificates of appointment supplied by the commission.

Sub-Article 12: Present a report to the regional election coordination committee on the implementation of its work.

Sub-Article 13: Carry out other tasks assigned to it by the regional election coordination committee.

Article 16: The powers and functions of the electoral executive committees at polling stations:

In accordance with directives from the electoral executive committee of the constituency, the electoral executive committee at the polling station will:

Sub-Article 1: Ensure that all necessary preparations are made for voting at the polling station.

Sub-Article 2: Receive materials and documents sent to it by the electoral executive committee of the constituency, and use them correctly.

Sub-Article 3: Register voters and issue them with proof of registration.

Sub-Article 4: Take proper care of the voters ledger.

Sub-Article 5: Place the voters ledger in an open and suitable place so that the people can see and study it.

Sub-Article 6: Study evidence and complaints about irregularities at polling stations during voting, and make rulings on them.

Sub-Article 7: Inform the people about the system of voting.

Sub-Article 8: Conduct voting on the day of the election and count the votes:

Sub-Article 9: Compile a report on the voting procedure and votes received by each candidate, and present it to the electoral executive committee in the constituency.

Sub-Article 10: Inform the voters of the winning candidate in the constituency, as notified by the electoral executive committee in the constituency.

Sub-Article 11: Perform other duties assigned to it by the electoral executive committee in the constituency.

Article 17: The commission's budget:

Sub-Article 1: The state will allocate the budget required by the commission to carry out the election.

Sub-Article 2: The costs of election of National Assembly members will be covered by the state.

Part II: Election regulations, schedules, and conditions

Article 18: Election regulations:

Sub-Article 1: Any Ethiopian who has reached the age of 18 has the right to vote and any Ethiopian who has reached the age of 21 has the right to be elected, except that individuals suffering mental disorder or persons who have been legally stripped of the right to vote or be elected may not vote or be elected.

Sub-Article 2: Each voter has only one vote. Each individual (?vote) will have the same value.

Sub-Article 3: The direct election will be held at the same time in all areas.

Sub-Article 4: The election will be carried out through secret balloting. Article 19: Election schedule:

Sub-Article 1: The date of the election of members to the National Assembly, in accordance with this decree, will be announced by the PMAC.

Sub-Article 2: When the date is announced, in accordance with Sub-Article 1 of this article, the commission will decide the date of:

- a) Registration of voters;
- b) Nomination of candidates;
- c) Registration of candidates;
- d) Screening of candidates;
- e) Election of members of the National Assembly.

Sub-Article 3: If it is found that an election in any constituency has not been held in accordance with this decree or has not been held on time for any reason, special elections will be held at a time and under conditions to be decided by the commission.

#### Part III: On constituencies and polling stations

##### Article 20: Constituencies:

Sub-Article 1: For the election of members to the National Assembly the country will be divided into constituencies based on the population of Ethiopia.

Sub-Article 2: The number and details of constituencies will be announced by the PMAC.

##### Article 21: Polling stations:

Sub-Article 1: Offices of Kebele urban dwellers associations and Kebele peasants associations will serve as polling stations.

Sub-Article 2: The details on other polling stations to be specially set up, as required, will be decided by the congress.

Sub-Article 3: If the membership of the Kebele is so large that it creates difficulties for the voting process, the electoral executive committee of the polling station will set up additional polling stations in the area, with the permission of the constituency electoral executive committee.

Sub-Article 4: The commission will inform the people of the stations where voting will be held.

##### Article 22: Polling stations for the Armed Forces:

Polling stations for the Armed Forces will be decided on by the congress, which will issue directives.

#### Part IV: On the system of registration of voters

##### Article 23: On registration of voters:

Sub-Article 1: Any Ethiopian who fulfills the requirements stipulated in Article 18, Sub-Article 1 of this decree, can be registered as a voter.

Sub-Article 2: Each voter will be registered only once.

Sub-Article 3: The registration carried out in accordance with the decree establishing the Constitutional Referendum Commission, No 305/1979 [Julian calendar; 1986 in the Gregorian calendar], will also serve for the election of members to the National Assembly.

##### Article 24: On giving proof of registration to voters:

Sub-Article 1: When a voter is registered, he will be given proof of his registration.

Sub-Article 2: In terms of this decree, proof of registration issued during registration for the referendum will serve as proof of registration immediately upon issue.

##### Article 25: Special conditions:

Sub-Article 1: On presenting himself to the nearest polling station, a voter who is away from home for acceptable reasons may receive proof of registration after his name has been recorded in a special ledger.

Sub-Article 2: A voter who is registered at a certain polling station, but changes his address, or is away from that address during voting, should present himself at the polling station with proof of identity from the station where he is registered. His name will then be recorded in a special ledger.

##### Article 26: Public examination of the ledger:

The voters ledger will be open for inspection by the public at the polling station for 3 days after the registration period has expired.

##### Article 27: Objections:

Sub-Article 1: Any person who objects to an entry in the voters register may file a complaint in writing, together with his reasons, to the polling station (executive) committee, within 5 days of the ledger being withdrawn from public examination.

Sub-Article 2: The committee will give its decision within 3 days.

Sub-Article 3: If the person who has lodged a complaint is not satisfied with the decision, he can file an appeal to the constituency electoral executive committee within 5 days of the decision. The decision of the constituency electoral executive committee will be final.

#### Part V: Presentation of candidates

##### Article 28: Presentation of prospective candidates:

Sub-Article 1: Candidates for election to the National Assembly will be presented by WPE bodies, mass organizations, and the Armed Forces.

Sub-Article 2: The organizations stipulated in Sub-Article 1 of this article, will present candidates through joint forums of representatives to be held at constituency level.

Sub-Article 3: The administrative bodies or the leadership of basic associations and organizations which have the right to present candidates will each draw up details of up to three prospective candidates.

Sub-Article 4: The details on prospective candidates compiled under Sub-Article 3 of this article will be presented to the Kebele special joint committee, made up of representatives of the institutions stipulated in Sub-Article 1.

Sub-Article 5: The special joint committee will study and screen the prospective candidates presented to it and will present up to three candidates to a special session of the Kebele residents.

Sub-Article 6: The residents of the Kebele will study the details on the prospective candidates presented to it by the special joint committee. Where necessary they may nominate additional candidates. They will present up to three prospective candidates whom they believe to be capable.

Sub-Article 7: The special joint committee will forward the details on prospective candidates, who have the support of Kebele residents, to the joint forum stipulated in Sub-Article 2 of this article.

Sub-Article 8: The joint forum will make public the details on prospective candidates it has received from the Kebele. After it has screened the candidates, it will forward the details to the electoral executive committee of the constituency.

#### Article 29: Special Circumstances:

In cases where the basic organs and associations mentioned in Article 28, Sub-Article 3, of this decree do not exist or where it is not possible to form the Kebele special joint committee mentioned in Article 28, Sub-Article 4 of this decree, the electoral executive committee of the constituency will formulate and implement a proper system of submitting prospective candidates in accordance with directives issued by the commission.

Article 30: Prospective candidates who are members of the commission:

Sub-Article 1: A person appointed to serve in any organs of the commission, if forwarded as a prospective candidate in accordance with this decree, must immediately relinquish the post in which he is serving.

Sub-Article 2: Positions within the commission, relinquished in accordance with Sub-Article 1 of this article, will be filled following directives from relevant organs.

#### Article 31: Registration of prospective candidates:

The constituency electoral executive committee shall:

Sub-Article 1: Register prospective candidates submitted by the joint constituency forum and retain the register.

Sub-Article 2: Ensure that the list of prospective candidates is clearly displayed at polling stations for 3 days.

#### Article 32: Forwarding objections:

Sub-Article 1: A person having objections to any forwarded prospective candidate can present his objection in writing to the electoral executive committee of the constituency within 5 days from the day the list is displayed.

Sub-Article 2: The committee shall give its ruling within not more than 3 days.

Sub-Article 3: If not satisfied with the ruling, the person who lodged the objection can appeal to the regional election coordination committee within 3 days of the ruling. The ruling of the regional election coordination committee will be final.

#### Article 33: Screening of prospective candidates:

Sub-Article 1: The electoral executive committee of a constituency, after ensuring that the prospective candidates forwarded to it are properly proposed and that they fulfill all the criteria needed to be a candidate, will forward their list to the regional election coordination committee with all relevant documents.

Sub-Article 2: The regional election coordination committee, as soon as it receives the list of prospective candidates from the constituency, will ensure that everything has been done in line with this decree and directives issued on the implementation of this decree, and will forward it to the congress.

Sub-Article 3: The congress, after examining and approving the list of prospective candidates properly forwarded to it, will publish it in newspapers and other mass circulation publications.

#### Article 34: Disqualifying and replacing prospective candidates:

Sub-Article 1: Any joint forum which nominates a candidate may withdraw his candidacy by informing the electoral executive committee in the constituency, and by replacing him with another, in accordance with this decree.

Sub-Article 2: A person nominated as a candidate may withdraw from being a candidate after presenting his reason in writing to the joint forum which nominated him as a candidate.

Sub-Article 3: If a registered prospective candidate is not approved by the commission due to evidence which may disqualify him, or if he cannot continue to be a candidate due to reasons beyond his control after his candidacy was approved, the election will be conducted with the other candidates without the need to replace him.

#### Article 35: Special symbols of candidates.

Sub-Article 1: Every candidate will have a special identification symbol during the election.

Sub-Article 2: Special identification symbols to be used by the candidates shall be those prepared by the commission.

Sub-Article 3: Special identification symbols of the candidates will be [word indistinct] printed on ballots and other publications as necessary.

Article 36: Candidates' immunity:

Unless caught red-handed committing a felony, a candidate cannot be arrested or charged with a crime without the commission's permission.

Part VI: Polling procedures

Article 37: Polling:

Sub-Article 1: Any registered voter can present his registration documents and vote at a polling station where he is registered, or where he has transferred to, in accordance with Article 25, Sub-Article 2.

Sub-Article 2: When a person is voting he will be marked on the file.

Sub-Article 3: Every person will vote by secretly marking the ballot he is given next to the name and symbol of the candidate he supports.

Sub-Article 4: Polling will be carried out in the presence of members of the electoral executive committee at the polling station, representatives of mass organizations, and not more than five renowned observers form the area.

Sub-Article 5: Before polling, the ballot box will be examined in the presence of observers, and locked.

Article 38: Vote counting:

Sub-Article 1: Vote counting will begin as soon as polling ends.

Sub-Article 2: Before the counting begins, the ballot box will be opened in the presence of observers. The ballots in it will be counted by members of the electoral executive committee at the polling station.

Sub-Article 3: After marked, unmarked, and spoiled ballot papers are separated and counted, the number of votes received by each candidate will be recorded.

Sub-Article 4: If a situation arises where counting of the votes in line with Sub-Article 1 of this article cannot be carried out, the ballot box will be sealed by members of the electoral executive committee at the polling station, in the presence of observers, and will be properly guarded.

Sub-Article 5: As soon as possible, the ballot box will be examined in the presence of observers, and after confirming that

the seal is intact the box will be opened and the ballots counted by members of the electoral executive committee at the polling station.

Sub-Article 6: As soon as vote counting is completed, the electoral executive committee at the polling station will submit the polling results to the electoral executive committee in the constituency.

Article 39: Assuring the legality of the election results and presenting them to higher authorities:

Sub-Article 1: As soon as the commission receives election results, it will ensure that the election has been carried out in accordance with this decree.

Sub-Article 2: The commission will annul any election result which is contrary to this decree.

Sub-Article 3: The commission will compile the election results and present its final report to the PMAC.

Article 40: Publication of election results:

The commission shall announce to the public the names of those elected to the National Assembly, in accordance with this decree.

Part VII: Various provisions

Article 41: Obligation to cooperate:

All government offices, public or private organizations, and individuals have an obligation to cooperate in the implementation of this decree.

Article 42: Penalties:

Sub-Article 1: Any person, who in any way disturbs the election process as stipulated in this decree will be sentenced to up to 3 years imprisonment; if a disturbance is committed by a mass of people, up to 5 years; and if it is committed with violence, up to 7 years at hard labor.

Sub-Article 2: Any person who hinders any Ethiopian from using his electoral or voting rights in accordance with this decree will be sentenced up to 5 years imprisonment; if this act is carried out by a group of people, up to 7 years; and if it is carried out with violence, up to 10 years imprisonment.

Sub-Article 3: If, in the process of the disturbance, a person is killed, the sentence may incur the death penalty.

Article 43: Keeping of registers, documents, and articles:

Sub-Article 1: At the end of the election, in accordance with this decree, electoral organs at all levels shall hand over election registers, documents, and other articles to their nearest administrative office, in accordance with instructions to be issued by the commission.

Sub-Article 2: The administrative offices which receive these documents will ensure that registers, documents, and articles are carefully stored.

Article 44: UIF [expansion unknown] validity of the decree:

This decree will be in force immediately after publication in the *Official Gazette*.

[Signed] The PMAC, Addis Ababa, 22 April 1987.

**Mengistu Greets Afghan Leader on Anniversary**  
*EA282025 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic*  
 0900 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has said that revolutionary Ethiopia not only admires the Afghan people for safeguarding the victories of the April Revolution and for their resolute opposition to the imperialists and reactionary forces, but has full confidence that they will score additional victories in building a new society. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, said this in a congratulatory message which he sent today on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the Afghan revolution. He sent the message on behalf of the WPE Central Committee, the revolutionary government, the Ethiopian people, and in his own name.

In his message to Haji Mohammad Chamkani, acting president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, the comrade secretary general said that revolutionary Ethiopia would further strengthen the comradely relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and for the mutual benefit of the peoples of the two countries and the progressive forces of the world. He also wished the president good health, and progress and prosperity for the fraternal people of Afghanistan.

**PDRY Naval Commander, Delegation Arrive**  
*EA282157 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic*  
 1700 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] A high-level PDRY military delegation led by Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Ali Qasim, commander of the PDRY Navy, arrived in Addis Ababa today for an exchange of military experience in accordance with earlier bilateral agreements on such exchanges. Comrade Rear Admiral Tesfaye Berhanu, WPE Central Committee member and commander in chief of the Navy, welcomed the delegation led by Comrade Lt Col Ali Qasim at Bole International Airport. Also present at the ceremony was Comrade Briggen Amha Desta, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee and commander of the Air Force.

**EPLF Statement on Restructuring Organization**  
*EA281301 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses*  
*of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Statement issued on 25 April 1987 following a regular meeting of the EPLF Central Committee; place not given]

[Text] Fighting people, fighting patriots: After assessing from different angles the past 10 years of struggle, in which the Eritrean revolution has proved its strength, maturity, and invincibility, the second congress and unity meeting, which was held from 12 to 19 March 1987, successfully completed its business. The EPLF Central Committee, which was elected by the congress, held its first regular meeting from 22 to 25 April 1987. The meeting was held on liberated Eritrean soil.

During the meeting, the EPLF Central Committee thoroughly analyzed and approved programs, internal rules, and resolutions passed by the congress as well as the organization's political, social, economic, military, and revolutionary activities. It formulated a new action program for all sectors. In order to enable the EPLF to successfully accomplish the various new tasks entrusted to it by the congress and to carry out its important responsibilities, the Central Committee restructured all bodies of the organization. It defined in detail each body's work and responsibility. It drew up a clear directive that will help to avoid duplication of work and interference. The directive defines the working relationship between the bodies.

In the political sector the Central Committee decided to carry out intensive, organized, and coordinated political and propaganda work in order to increase the awareness of the people and the combatants; to continue at the highest level the relationship and cooperation with all national organizations, groups, and individuals; to strengthen the Eritrean people's unity; to establish a democratic front; and to further consolidate the victories achieved so far.

In light of the congress directives and past experience of struggle, the EPLF Central Committee has prepared an action plan that is clear and relevant to the present stage. Its aim is to increase the participation of the Eritrean people in the revolution and to expand and strengthen the institutions of people's power.

After giving special attention to the plight of Eritrean refugees and discussing it in detail, the Central Committee established a special body charged with the responsibility of solving their problems, increasing their participation, and finding ways and means of facilitating their return to the country.

The Central Committee deeply analyzed the objective reality of the military situation and the enemy's military plans and strategies. It decided that the next phase will be to strengthen and intensify our military activities. This will be based on the EPLF's military strategy, which has proved its correctness during the past 10 years. The Central Committee also extensively discussed economic questions, education, the health service, and other social sectors and [words indistinct].

On foreign policy the Central Committee reiterated that the Eritrean issue is a legitimate question of [word indistinct]

struggling against colonial rule for self-determination. Since the EPLF has no quarrel with forces which are not opposed to the aspirations of the Eritrean people, it will seek support from all regional and world governments, regardless of their political systems. The committee decided to carry out well-planned diplomatic, political, and propaganda work in foreign countries so that the popularity of the Eritrean revolution and support for it grow side by side with the international political and military development of the Eritrean revolution.

The EPLF reiterates its readiness for a peaceful solution. It has decided to carry out coordinated and [word indistinct] activities with all groups seeking a peaceful solution, so that efforts to achieve such a solution are not just futile and fruitless.

On Ethiopia, the Central Committee recognized that the Ethiopian and Eritrean people's struggle is linked. It affirmed the EPLF's readiness to create new links between Eritrean and Ethiopian organizations and individuals in order to create a common outlook on the problems of the Eritrean and Ethiopian peoples.

Combatant people, combatant patriots, during the past 10 years our revolution [words indistinct] and was able to stand on its own two feet. The Eritrean national forces have strengthened their unity. The Addis Ababa government, on the other hand, [words indistinct]. The enemy was trying to confuse political forces in Ethiopia and the world community and to continue its reactionary war. It confirmed that it does not have any wish to solve the problems of the Eritrean and Ethiopian peoples peacefully. National military service, which the dergue hoped would be a source of manpower for its war effort, has failed because of strong opposition from young people and the broad masses [passage indistinct].

During its first regular session the Central Committee called on all those supporting the just struggle of the Eritrean people in the region and the world at large to increase their political and material support for our struggling people and to work for a just

and peaceful solution. In particular, it calls on the patriots of the regular and area forces and the militia, all members of our organization, and all the Eritrean people to march forward with determination in order to implement the resolutions and directives issued by the congress.

Victory to the broad masses.

[Signed] The EPLF Central Committee, 25 April 1987.

## UGANDA

**Museveni Sets Conditions for Meeting Rebels**  
EA282004 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English  
28 Apr p 20

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda has agreed to meet one of the rebel groups on three conditions, a top residential adviser told reporters in Kampala yesterday.

The leader of the Uganda People's Democratic Movement (UPDM), Mr Eric Otema Alimadi "must prove that he is actually the leader of the rebels fighting in the North," presidential political adviser, Dr T. Masaba, quoted Mr Museveni as telling Tanzanian President Al-Haji Mwinyi of Tanzania.

The President also wants Mr Otema to assure the country that if he agreed to peace talks, his fighting forces controlling most of northern Uganda would lay down their arms.

Mr Otema, a former prime minister under deposed President Milton Obote, has also been asked to assure Mr Museveni that there would no longer be any rebel activity in any parts of the country, Dr Masaba reported the president as telling Mr Mwinyi during his stop-over in Dar es Salaam from North Korea recently.

President Museveni did not talk about another rebel group, the Uganda Freedom Movement, which early this month announced it was returning to the bush. [passage omitted]

## CHAD

**Habre Meets Burkinabe Foreign Minister**

*AB281618 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French  
1330 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Text] A Burkinabe emissary arrived in Ndjamena very early this morning. Leandre Bassole, Burkinabe minister of external relations, was the bearer of a message from Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara for the Chadian head of state. The Burkinabe foreign minister, who (?made a stopover) yesterday in Tripoli, Libya, is visiting the Chadian capital for the second time in less than a month. Leandre Bassole was received in audience by the president, El Hadj Hissein Habre, in the presence of Ahmed Korom, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation. Following the audience, the Burkinabe foreign minister explained the purpose of his trip to Ndjamena. Listen to Leandre Bassole [words indistinct]:

[Begin Bassole recording] Just a few weeks ago, we were in Ndjamena to deliver a message from the comrade president of Burkina Faso to President Hissein Habre. [Passage indistinct] falls exactly within the framework of an exchange of views concerning, of course, the situation in Chad. [Words indistinct] roughly the reason why I am here and why I also visited Libya. What we are doing is bringing our modest contribution to the search for a lasting solution to the Chadian crisis. [passage indistinct][end recording]

**Bassole Departs**

*AB282148 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French  
1845 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Excerpts] Leandre Bassole, the Burkinabe minister of external affairs and cooperation, arrived in the Chadian capital early this

morning to deliver another message from the Burkinabe head of state to President Hissein Habre. This is his second trip this month. The president granted the Burkinabe minister an audience at 0900. [passage omitted]

After his audience with the head of state, the chief of Burkina Faso's diplomatic service was accompanied back to Ndjamena International Airport by Ahmed Korom, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation. Mr Bassole immediately left Ndjamena for Ouagadougou.

## ZAIRE

**Formation of New Opposition Party Announced**

*AB281358 Paris AFP in French 1323 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Text] Brazzaville, 28 Apr (AFP) — A new Zairian opposition party, the Congolese Workers and Farmers Party [Parti Ouvrier et Paysan du Congo], (POP), wants to "truly counterbalance" President Mobutu's regime.

A member of the POP Central Committee, Simon-Pierre "Kwenge," [quotation marks as received] who arrived in Brazzaville on Sunday on a private visit, told AFP today that his party, founded in November 1986 in Bukavu (Zaire), seeks to "promote awareness among the Zairian masses with the goal of stirring up a revolutionary insurrection against the despotic regime" headed by Mobutu and to "reactivate the Zairian opposition."

The POP, which claims to be a Marxist-Leninist party loyal to proletarian internationalism, pledges solidarity with the peoples of Angola, Namibia, South Africa, Mozambique, and Chad, who are fighting against "apartheid and imperialism." The party, which, according to Mr Kwenge, includes some 60 intellectuals, 20 civil servants, and 27 workers and farmers, hopes to attain a membership of 200 before March 1988.

## BURKINA FASO

**GUNT Leader Acheikh ibn Oumar Arrives 28 Apr**  
*AB281933 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French*  
 1900 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] GUNT President Acheikh ibn Oumar arrived in Ouagadougou late this afternoon. Obviously, he is here to discuss ways of solving the Chadian conflict with some of our country's officials. Acheikh ibn Oumar spoke to Jose Daniel Bationo:

[Begin Acheikh ibn Oumar recording] Burkina, as a sister country, is at the forefront of the African people's struggle for independence and freedom. It is a sort of compulsory transit point, a [word indistinct] point, and a starting point for all African patriots. My visit here, therefore, is part of the militant and fraternal solidarity between the Burkinabe people and the people of Chad, at a time when the latter are, as you know, going through the most critical period in their history. The other reason is purely political. It is our duty, as Chadian patriots, to make regular contact with our fellow African leaders. We do so first of all to brief them on events in our country and, in return, to receive their advice, views, suggestions, and even criticism. [end recording]

Acheikh ibn Oumar arrived in Burkina Faso shortly after the former GUNT president, Goukouni Oueddei, who was received in audience yesterday by the Burkinabe president, and is still in our capital.

## GHANA

**Arab League's Klibi Arrives To Discuss Gulf**  
*AB281918 Accra Domestic Service in English*  
 1800 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] A delegation from the Arab League, led by its secretary general, Mr Chedli Klibi, arrived in Accra today on a visit to Ghana. It is the first leg of a tour of African member-states of the UN Security Council to discuss the 7-year-old Gulf war. Mr Klibi told newsmen that the members would brief Chairman Rawlings on the efforts being made by the League to bring a lasting peace to the region. He said the League expects Ghana to play a positive role in the Security Council to ensure measures that would end the war and bring peace to the area. According to Mr Klibi, Afro-Arab solidarity has a big role in ending the war.

The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, was at the airport to meet them.

## GUINEA

**Conte Reportedly in Paris for Medical Treatment**  
*AB281558 Libreville Africa No 1 in French*  
 1230 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Guinean Head of State General Lansana Conte left Conakry yesterday morning for Paris. He is in France on a private visit. Neither the purpose of the trip nor its length have been

officially disclosed. However, according to well-informed sources, President Lansana Conte is in France for medical treatment. On the other hand, nothing is known of the Guinean leader's health problem, but his wife has been receiving medical care in Paris for several days now.

## LIBERIA

**Bowler Warns Press Against 'Sensational' Reports**  
*AB281836 Paris AFP in English 1500 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Text] Monrovia, April 28 (AFP) — Liberia's Information Minister Emmanuel Bowier has warned local newspapers against what he called sensational news reports that tend to "create tension" in the country and with friendly neighboring countries.

Mr Bowier gave the warning late Monday [27 April] when he met officials of the press union and publishers of newspapers.

Reacting to a report in the *Daily Mirror* newspaper of April 20 that neighboring Guinea had closed its borders with Liberia early this month, Mr Bowier said newspapers must stop publishing such "rumors which have no truth in them."

He said the government of President Samuel Doe had no intention of suppressing or muzzling the press, but journalists should not abuse their freedom.

"If the press continues to publish false and misleading articles, it could force government to take action against it," Mr Bowier warned.

Earlier, he had met Guinea's ambassador in Liberia, Rene Gomez, who described the *Mirror* article as "explosive." He denied the report and said it was intended to create confusion between two neighbors who have very close ties.

Guinea had at no time closed its border with Liberia, Mr Gomez said, but acknowledged that an incident took place on April 9 when a Guinean delegation, including two cabinet ministers, was refused entry into Liberia at a border town in the northeast of the country.

Mr Gomez said at a time when Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone had reinforced their membership of the Mano River Union by signing a non-aggression pact, and Guinea and Liberia were trying to launch a joint mining venture, a publication like the *Mirror* article could only frighten people and disrupt peace.

## MALI

**Talks With Mauritanian Delegation Begin**  
*AB281100 Bamako Domestic Service in French*  
 0700 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Excerpt] The fifth session of the Mali-Mauritania joint commission began yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the Autonomous Sinking Fund under the joint chairmanship of Modibo Keita, the Malian minister of foreign affairs and inter-

national cooperation, and his Mauritanian counterpart, Major Mohamed Lemine Ould Ndiayane. [passage omitted]

## NIGER

### Soviet Embassy Donates Books to University

AB281555 Niamey Domestic Service in French  
1200 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in our country has just donated a sizable consignment of Soviet books to the University of Niamey. This shipment of 500 books includes textbooks, literary works, and books on economy and politics [word indistinct]. The ceremony marking the donation took place this morning in the presence of the general secretary of the University of Niamey and Soviet diplomats.

## NIGERIA

### Lagos University Closed Following Demonstrations

AB281802 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] The University of Lagos in Nigeria was closed down this afternoon following several hours of trouble and it all apparently stemmed from an article in a newspaper. From Lagos, Shola Adumfa cabled this report:

[Adumfa] The authorities closed down the university and sent all the students home following violent student demonstrations which began last night and went on throughout this morning. The students said that they were objecting to a government decision to suspend for 1 year 13 students from various Nigerian universities for their role in last year's student disturbances.

A newspaper reported yesterday that the government had decided to accept the recommendation of a judicial commission of inquiry which had investigated last year's disturbances. The newspaper report said that two of the students to be suspended came from the University of Lagos.

Last night, students of the University of Lagos pasted copies of the newspaper report on all boards on the campus. Later, scores of them mounted barricades on entrances to the campus. In the ensuing confusion, a car was overturned and set on fire. The driver, who was visiting the campus, escaped with slight injuries but three of the students were injured. Some of the students also seized a municipal transport bus from its driver. Police moved into the campus in five lorries this morning. They carried batons and tear gas canisters but did not charge at the protesting students. Before their arrival, the students were reported to have sacked the police post on the campus.

Shortly before noon, the vice chancellor called a meeting of the Senate. A statement issued at 1500 said that the Senate had decided that in the interest of peace and security, all students would vacate the campus until further notice.

### Lagos Radio, Television Employees on Strike

AB281548 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1500 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Both the junior and senior staff of the Lagos State Broadcasting Corporation have embarked on an industrial action. The action was first noticed yesterday as the programs of the radio and television stations were disrupted throughout the day. The radio station played music continuously and the only news bulletin was taken from the network service of Radio Nigeria. Similarly, the television station broadcast only light entertainment programs, linking up with the NTA [Nigeria Television Authority] for the news.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent who visited the Lagos radio station at Ikeja and the new site for LTV [Lagos Television] at Ogidibe, today said most of the workers were locked out of the premises. The two stations were being [words indistinct] working conditions. [passage indistinct]

### Committee on Religious Disturbances Ends Meeting

AB281916 Kaduna Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] A committee of elders to comprise leading religious leaders and statesmen in the northern parts of the country will soon be set up to forestall a recurrence of all sorts of disturbances, a communique at the end of a brief meeting hosted by an executive director of Zamfara Textiles Ltd, Alhaji Mahmoud Atta, (?said, adding) prominent Muslim and Christian leaders must (?hold) friendly discussions on the recent wave of religious riots in parts of the country.

The communique, signed by Alhaji Mahmoud Atta, retired Lieutenant General Dickson Jalo, Mr John Kadiya, and Alhaji Abdul Sale, affirmed that violence was against the tenets of the two religions. The leaders finally called on their followers to eschew violence, saying no religion can be based on violence.

### Government To Seek OAU Chairmanship in 1988

AB281553 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Nigeria is holding consultations with a number of countries on the possible creation of the South Atlantic Council. The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, gave this indication yesterday during a briefing on the Lagos (?experiment) project the ministry is pursuing. He said that Nigeria was prepared to host the 7th pan-African congress next year. Nigeria, he said, would also seek the chairmanship of the OAU next year.

### Government To Close Down Unprofitable Ventures

AB281540 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] The minister of defense, Major General Domkat Bali, has said that the Federal Government will no longer support any of its companies which prove unviable. He said in Kaduna that any

Federal Government owned company or parastatal that was unprofitable will be closed down. The minister asked managements of parastatals and companies to show a greater sense of responsibility, stressing that the government felt that some of the organizations were not achieving the desired goals because of poor management. The defense minister was in Kaduna to commission a 100-million-naira water supply extension project.

#### **Chief of Staff Views Debts, Health, Crime**

*AB281643 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1500 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Text] The Federal Government has allocated 600 million naira for the settlement of domestic debts owed by federal institutions. The chief of general staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, who announced this today in Lagos at the quarterly news briefing of media executives, said the amount must be disbursed before the end of next month. He announced that a committee had been set up in the Ministry of Finance to scrutinize and identify domestic debts and settle them.

The chief of general staff gave the assurance that all verified debts would be settled this year. He said that the government was pursuing the measure to improve the liquidity of companies and individuals being owed by the government. Rear Adm Aikhomu said further that more than 100 million naira had been made available to the state governments to pay petty contractors who were being owed up to the tune of 10,000 naira. The states, he said, had taken the payment of the petty contractors as first priority, since they were expected to send reports to Lagos by the end of this month.

On health, the chief of general staff stated that the Federal Government had no regret in asking several friendly countries or doctors to work in the rural areas. He said that since the present administration placed priority on rural development, it would

take all necessary measures to ensure that the good things of life got to the doorsteps of the rural dwellers. Rear Adm Aikhomu said the time had passed when government would go cap in hand to beg Nigerian doctors to serve in the rural areas.

On crime rates, the chief of general staff noted that there was no overnight solution and that the new set-up in the police force had been very encouraging. He stated that though the result was still below expectation, the officers and men had become more dedicated and showed positive reaction.

Rear Adm Aikhomu appealed to Nigerians to [word indistinct] steps being taken by the government to solve unemployment yield results. He remarked that by the time all industries were back on stream, the situation would improve tremendously.

On fugitives, the chief of general staff said that the government did not want anything to divert its attention from rebuilding the economy which the fugitives destroyed. He said he was sure that sooner or later the law would catch up with them.

#### **Naval Chief Stresses Need To Strengthen Forces**

*AB281533 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 28 Apr 87*

[Text] The need for Nigeria's Armed Forces to operate on a joint maritime platform has been stressed. The chief of naval staff, Rear Admiral Perfect Koshoni, made the point while addressing a symposium in Lagos as part of activities to mark the Navy week. He said that the Nigerian Navy was adopting strategies to develop sea power. These, he said, were local sea control, coastal defense, and support for land forces. Rear Adm Koshoni stressed that since the country's economy was dependent on seaborne traffic, priority should be accorded the protection of maritime resources and the security of sea links of communication.

## ANGOLA

**ANGOP Says Downed U.S. Pilot Possibly RSA Spy**

*MB281311 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*  
 1115 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] The United States has confirmed that an American pilot, whose aircraft was shot down in Angola last week, is missing. A State Department spokesman, Charles Redman, quoting information from the American Embassy in South Africa, said the aircraft was overdue on a flight from Abidjan, Ivory Coast, to Johannesburg. Redman said he did not know if the pilot of the plane, whom he specifically identified as Joseph Longo, was an American employee. He added that the United States has asked several friendly governments to help in obtaining more facts on the incident.

Today, the official Angolan news agency, ANGOP, said the plane was shot down after Longo violated Angolan airspace by flying outside international air routes. The agency also quoted military sources at the city of Lubango as saying that it was possible Longo was on a spying mission for South African forces. The news agency did not, however, say where Longo was being held on what his fate would be.

**Dos Santos Sends Message to Zaire's Mobutu**

*MB281409 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
 1200 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Angolan head of state, has sent his Zairian counterpart Mobutu Sese Seko a message ANGOP believes deals with the ties of cooperation and good-neighborliness between the two countries. The bearer of the message, Deputy Minister of External Relations Comrade Venancio de Moura, has been in Kinshasa since yesterday. The Angolan diplomat did not make any statement on his arrival in the Zairian capital yesterday. Angola and Zaire are linked by a long land border of 2,600 km and are currently engaged in the reopening of the Benguela railroad. Accordingly, with a view to discussing this issue, President Mobutu Sese Seko was recently in our country where he, together with the heads of state of Angola, Mozambique, and Zambia, held a 4-party summit on rehabilitating the Benguela line.

## MALAWI

**Parliamentary Elections Scheduled for 27-28 May**

*MB231705 Blantyre Domestic Service in English*  
 1600 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Malawians go to the polls on the 27th and 28th of next month to elect a new parliament. This was announced today by the Malawian news agency, MANA. Registration of voters is currently under way, while conferences to nominate candidates were held on Saturday last week.

Making the announcement, MANA also said a mass rally will be called on 2 May, at which his excellency the life president will

announce the names of candidates to stand in the elections. The announcement added that after the votes have been counted, names of winners will be announced on 31 May and the next day, 1 June.

The registration of voters ends on 26 April after an extension from 16 April.

## MOZAMBIQUE

**Council of Ministers Meets in Maputo**

*MB281937 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*  
 1730 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Participants in the 11th session of the Council of Ministers held in Maputo today examined and approved the draft 1987 investment estimate and the program to promote housing construction. They also approved the working report of the members of the Council of Ministers who toured the country's provinces as part of the economic rehabilitation program.

## SOUTH AFRICA

**Pik Botha on Group Areas, PFP, ANC Negotiations**

*MB280514 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
 0122 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Cape Town, April 27, SAPA — To ride roughshod over the feelings of people on their community lives was to invite more racial conflict than South Africa could handle, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight.

Addressing about 750 people at a public meeting in Fish Hoek, Mr Botha answered questions on the Group Areas Act by referring to his experience in administering the Diplomatic Immunity Act. He said the act excluded certain people from the provisions of the Group Areas Act and he had been presented with petitions from members of all parties, including the National Party and the Progressive Federal Party, asking him to prevent black diplomats from living next door to them. These difficulties had made it clear to him how delicate a matter the Group Areas Act was. The government had never said the act could not be changed but it was in favour of the principle of maintaining own community life and wanted to remove the racial sting in such laws.

There was a vast shortage of black housing and urban renewal was needed along with a feeling of protection for every community. "To ride roughshod over the feelings of people for their community life is to invite more racial conflict than this country can handle," Mr Botha said.

Earlier Mr Botha challenged the leader of the PFP, Mr Colin Eglin to deny that the African National Congress was dominated by the SA Communist Party "whose brains are Joe Slovo — a KGB colonel." He asked Mr Eglin to deny that there was irrefutable evidence that the ANC had declared itself against negotiation with anyone who did not subscribe to its ideals.

It did not matter to the ANC if blacks were opposed to the SA Government but were seen to be working within the system as businessmen. The organisation believed these people had to be killed as well.

Mr Botha said the PFP would not be able to negotiate with the ANC and would have to hand over power to it. A PFP government would also be faced with the same sanctions problems.

The foreign minister was loudly applauded throughout his speech by the capacity crowd.

Referring to criticism that the government was wasting money, he said a PFP government would have to introduce a budget two or three times as large to give effect to their policies.

Referring to the rest of Africa, he said "the desert is taking over in Africa, literally and symbolically." "The news north of the Limpopo is becoming worse every day." African countries had no independent judicial systems, no free press and human rights were abused.

Western leaders with the exception of a few such as British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher; the West German prime minister, Mr Helmut Kohl; and President Ronald Reagan of the United States, were encouraging African leaders to oppress the masses of Africa "by providing them with this apartheid reason for not paying attention to their people."

He acknowledged that the NP had gone too far with apartheid but said it was now rectifying its mistakes. "Our track record will show you that in matters of separation and compartmentalisation, we have gone too far." However the government was now prepared to negotiate power sharing at every level of government as long as agreement was reached on the protection of minority rights. The NP had held consistent discussions "with virtually all black leaders in SA" but not with the ANC.

#### Addresses Church Aid to ANC

MB280506 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0106 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Cape Town April 27 SAPA — The government would take action to prevent overseas church funding of certain organisations in South Africa, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight.

Addressing a packed public meeting in Fish Hoek, he told a questioner the government was concerned about aid by the World Council of Churches to the ANC and other organisations. The government was aware of "the evil purposes" this money was used for but it was very difficult to control the practice. "I assure you our security forces are looking at this problem very carefully and action will be taken against funding of certain organisations here in South Africa. We are doing our best to stop it but it is a very difficult problem."

#### ANC Says SADF Attack on Zambia 'Electioneering'

EA281019 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English  
to South Africa 1930 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Station commentary entitled: "Hands Off the Frontline States"]

[Text] Compatriots, the desperate and panic-stricken regime of Botha and Malan has once again committed yet another despicable crime against a neighboring independent and sovereign state of our region. This time it is the Republic of Zambia. Only a few weeks after the car bomb blast planted by hirelings of the apartheid regime which killed an innocent Botswana woman and her two children in Gaborone, now another band of assassins of the apartheid regime has gone to action against defenseless and unarmed civilians of a neighboring state. As we all should have heard by now, a heavily-armed reconnaissance unit of the South African death squads, the SADF, early Saturday morning attacked two houses in the southern Zambian town of Livingstone, near the border with Zimbabwe and Namibia, where four unsuspecting Zambian nationals were slaughtered in their sleep.

This was yet another contemptible carnage committed by the SADF against innocent civilians in the neighboring states, in its desperate attempt to give credibility to the unadulterated lies that have been trumpeted recently by the fascist ringleader, Pieter Botha himself, and his henchmen, that the ANC is supposed to be massing troops in Zambia and the neighboring states with the intention of launching a so-called terror campaign to destabilize the forthcoming all-white racist elections. This was a premeditated, unprovoked attack that also deliberately violated the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Zambia, while knowing full well that there were no ANC combatants in those houses or anywhere in that area.

This latest criminal attack, compatriots, came as no surprise to us and to all those who have been closely following the developments in our country in recent days. Since Botha announced the run-up to the racist all-white elections of 6 May, it was quite clear from the beginning that they will need to climax their electioneering campaign with some sort of attack or another against any of the neighboring states on the usual pretext that they were attacking so-called ANC terrorists that are supposed to be harboured in those countries.

We all are aware of the virulent smear campaign that the Botha regime and the Nationalist Party have embarked upon against our vanguard movement, the ANC, ever since the preparations for the election circus, in their desperate attempt to justify the need for them to intensify the repressive brutality against the democratic movement inside the country, through detentions and mass arrests and the mass killings in the streets, as well as to legitimize the unprovoked attacks across the border. All this, of course, is aimed at winning more votes for the Nationalist Party, to prove to a highly intimidated white electorate that the main threat to security in future is not the evil of the inhuman system of apartheid and white minority domination but the threat is the so-called communist-dominated ANC.

No one, countrymen, was unaware that the inevitable climax that was bound to follow from the lie that was started by the two

Botha in their electioneering speeches a few weeks ago, that the ANC is supposed to be massing heavily-armed troops in Zambia, which are being infiltrated inside South Africa with the purpose of terrorising the elections, was going to be an attack against any civilian installation in Zambia which would then be said to be a facility used by the alleged ANC troops.

That they have finally attacked, as they did last Saturday, came as no surprise. However, it does not in any way give truth to their original (?charge). In fact, this attack itself becomes another lie to try to justify and corroborate a lie. The real truth has emerged, which has been proved by independent journalists who have visited the scene of the carnage, that, just like the car bomb blast in Gaborone a few weeks ago which killed three Botswana nationals, the 19 May 1986 aerial bombardments of Zambia, Botswana and the bomb blast in Zimbabwe, this latest attack also was perpetrated against innocent Zambian nationals who had nothing to do with the ANC or its so-called terrorists.

Clearly, the Boers went ahead with this attack not so much to wipe out the alleged ANC terrorists, [words indistinct] because they knew very well that there were no ANC troops there anyway, but merely to try to prove their lie correct and then be able to say to their white supporters that they are managing to crush the back of the ANC, that they are managing to foil the plans of the ANC to destabilize the coming elections and that they are the only government that is capable of safeguarding the security of the whites against the terror of the ANC. This, countrymen, is the real aim behind these senseless and aimless attacks on innocent nationals of neighboring states. It is Botha's desperate card to win votes for his defeated Nationalist Party.

Compatriots, the fact of the matter is that Botha and his military lackeys know very well where to find the combatants of Umkhonto we Sizwe if they were capable of finding them at all. He knows that he does not have to go out jumping borders, looking for them far away in the neighboring states. The combatants of Umkhonto we Sizwe are right here [as heard] within the borders of their own country, in South Africa, and that is where the battle lines are drawn. The combatants of Umkhonto we Sizwe are to be found in Guguletu, they are in Alexandra and Soweto, in Sebokeng and (?Thlabane), in Kwanabele and Bophuthatswana, in (Marabasak) and (?Mohlakeng). They are everywhere in our country.

The ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe are not Zambian nationals in Livingstone or Botswana nationals in Gaborone. They are the oppressed people of South Africa in arms. The ANC and Umkhonto are the people armed and the people armed are the ANC and Umkhonto. To crush the back of the ANC the regime knows very well that it will have to wipe out the entire oppressed people of our country, which it cannot. It is merely a pipedream to hope that it will ever be able to crush the ANC and Umkhonto. It has failed to do so in the past 25 years of declaring the ANC illegal. It cannot succeed now, when our people, through their own militant action, have virtually unbanned the ANC.

As for the armed struggle, it will continue until victory is won. We have been striking hard and we will continue to strike hard at all pillars and structures of apartheid oppression, regardless of what Botha and his cohorts are doing or not doing. We are not

going to stop our just armed struggle because Botha is worried about his all-white racist elections.

We are not going to stop our military campaign because Botha wants to gain more votes and to remain in the illegal seat of power forever. In the first place, this election itself is a result of our intensifying military and political campaign on all fronts. Botha announced an early election because he was trying to adjust to our intensifying struggle. We are not going to stop intensifying this struggle simply because he wants [words indistinct].

We have been waging an armed struggle before and will continue even after the elections. After all, for us these elections will be as irrelevant as their result. They do not even attempt to address the real and fundamental issue of the day in our country today, the issue of the surrender of power to a people's government. They merely attempt to evade this most important issue which is at the root of all the critical (?crisis right) within the country today.

To us, therefore, whether Botha launches attacks at us or the neighboring states in his desperate attempt to win more votes [words indistinct], we will not be deterred nor deflected from our determined goal of the seizure of power by the people. Let him leave the neighboring states of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana. Let him come and face us, the people of this country. It is us who are waging a struggle against (?him), which we will never stop until we have crushed (?this) regime. Let us go on to mount more and more offensives against the apartheid regime. Let us advance to people's power. (Kinako, ichumi).

**Electrified Fence on Mozambique Border Extended**  
*MB281644 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*  
 1600 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] The electrification of another section of the boundary fence between South African and Mozambique has been completed and will be tested from 4 May. A spokesman for Eastern Transvaal Command said at Nelspruit that the original 36 km section from Komatipoort had been extended by 34 km to the point where the border between Mozambique and Swaziland begins. From 4 May, the electrified fence must be regarded as extremely dangerous.

**'Large' Security Force Gathers at COSATU House**  
*MB291352 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
 1350 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 29 SAPA — A large security force contingent was this afternoon building up around COSATU House in Jeppe Street, Johannesburg, where hundreds of workers belonging to the South African Railways and Harbours Workers Union have gathered.

This follows the sacking of about 18,000 workers by the parastatal South African Transport Services who were on strike for six weeks.

The action violated a Supreme Court order granted yesterday.

The atmosphere around COSATU House was very tense as police in several vans and a truck told people to enter the building and remain inside. Police armed with firearms, batons and teargas canisters patrolled the grounds.

A telex from one of the groups in COSATU House said that workers were holding meetings while others sang freedom songs, their voices reverberating through the streets in the vicinity.

#### Police Seal Off Area

MB291407 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1406 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg April 29 SAPA — Police dispersed a large crowd of onlookers on the corner of Jeppe and Bree Streets and sealed off the block around COSATU House this afternoon.

Witnesses said members of the security forces arrived at about 3 pm and sealed off the area.

About 400 people on the corner of Jeppe and Bree Streets across the road from the roadblocks were dispersed by police dogs.

About eight to nine police vehicles were in the area.

#### Information Bureau Reports 28 April Unrest

MB290832 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0828 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Pretoria Apr 29 SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 00h01 to 24h00 yesterday.

"Police confirmed that approximately 400 students at UCT [University of Cape Town] this afternoon at 15h35 participated in a demonstration with placards.

"The crowd then sat down alongside the De Waal Drive freeway.

"Police requests to disperse were ignored.

"Police used sjamboks [whips] to disperse the crowd.

"Eighteen people, all students and all above 18 years of age, were arrested: 10 white males, two black males, three coloured males and three white females.

"No damage or injuries were reported.

"Police also confirmed that one coach of a train from Johannesburg to Soweto was set alight between Croesus and Longdale stations.

"The passengers evacuated the train at Longdale station, Industria.

"Nobody was injured.

"Other unrest-related incidents reported during the above men-

tioned period comprised isolated stonings and petrol bomb attacks.

"Damage was indicated as minimal and no injuries or arrests were reported."

At about 19h00 last night the police discovered the bodies of three black men and a coloured man on an open veld near Kazerne on the Witwatersrand.

They were covered with knife and hack wounds and burned by way of tyres and gasoline.

The four have not yet been identified and police are investigating the possibility that they were all SA Transport Services employees.

No arrests have yet been made.

#### Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB290908 [Editorial Report]

##### CITIZEN Condemns U.S. 'Interference'

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 25 April refers to the SADF raid into Zambia, and says: "We do not believe that what happens here concerns Washington; it concerns us, and we have to work out our own salvation in our own way." "We have drawn attention in the past to the American knee-jerk habit of issuing denunciations concerning events in South Africa. And the impression we have is that the U.S. Administration sides with the radicals in most matters." "The violence of the radicals, including the murder in cold blood of black councillors, the razing of homes of black policemen, and the necklacing of 'collaborators', 'informers' and other unfortunates marked down for execution by 'people's courts', cannot be tolerated by any government, since it has a duty to ensure law and order." "If America wants to help, it should stop recognising the ANC and it should encourage the government to go ahead with reforms by quiet diplomacy instead of offensive interference."

##### CITIZEN Against Moderate Alliance

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 28 April remarks in its page 6 editorial on the call by the *Sunday Times* for the electorate to vote for a "loose alliance of moderates." "The alliance is a political slenter [Afrikaans, meaning trick], a fake, a false grouping of politically antagonistic people, the only thing uniting them being a desire to get rid of the government (and since this is the desire of all opposition parties, it hardly deserves the accolades the Prog [PFP] Press heaps on the Independents)." "So, don't listen to the siren calls of the *Sunday Times* and other Prog newspapers. It's not new faces the country needs but a strong, principled, South Africa-first reformist party. And that party is the NP."

##### STAR on Journalist Rights

"In stark terms of individual survival, South Africans need to have proper information about events taking place all round them. Yet, over a period of decades, the government has invented

hundreds of laws and regulations to deny citizens that vital need," notes Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 28 April in a page 8 editorial. "It has dangerously upset the balance between security and the need to know. The latest victim of this shortsighted policy was Jo-anne Richards of *The Star*. After unimaginable anguish she was told at the end of last week that she no longer faced a jail sentence of up to five years. She had merely done what reporters all over the world are expected to do: she had declined to name a source of information, in this case a doctor, who would have been compromised if his name had been mentioned."

#### Universities Jeopardizing Freedom of Expression

"One by-product of the influx of black students to 'white' universities has been that these institutions have increasingly come to reflect the conflict being played out in the wider South African society," says a second editorial on the same page. The editorial mentions that Irish scholar Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien "had to cut short his stay at the University of Cape Town last year after disruptions of his lectures." Now the University of the Witwatersrand and the University of Cape Town have "banned candidates in the May 6 whites-only election from addressing meetings on campus." However, "in their anxiety to maintain peace on the campus, freedom of expression should not be allowed to be the casualty of any compromise."

#### No Parties Agree With Majority Rule

Bruce Cameron writes on the same page that "there is not a single party in the elections, despite NP claims, that agrees with majority rule, of any kind, without protective devices for minorities. The NP still has to explain how it is going to avoid blacks being in the majority when it has proper 'power sharing', or in Nat [NP] terms, 'equal power sharing'." Cameron says the "PFP bases its policy on 'freedom of association', which in simple terms means to form alliances with any group whether racial, religious, political or special interest." The Indaba proposals, on the other hand, are in fact "power sharing — not majority or minority rule," says Indaba director Professor Dawid van Wyk. "He agrees that in terms of the Indaba proposals there would be a black majority in the recommended first chamber, elected by proportional representation. The recommended cabinet would also have a majority of blacks. But this did not mean black majority rule or black domination because minorities were protected by the second chamber of five interest groups in which the blacks could control only a maximum of 40 percent of the seats." The NP "merely states that it will protect race groups — it does not say how or within what constitutional model."

#### BUSINESS DAY on Heunis

"That Denis Worrall is trying to consign Chris Heunis to political oblivion is obvious, but it does not explain why the normally voluble Constitutional Affairs Minister seems already to have gone into some sort of limbo," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 28 April. Heunis is "conspicuous, so to speak, by his invisibility." *Business Day* "can't escape the suspicion that somebody thinks the Minister's chances of election will be improved if he can be prevented from explaining" his policies.

#### CAPE TIMES on Zambia Raid

The effect of the Zambia raid on South African interests has been "immediate and sharply negative, damaging business confidence and reinforcing the impression of a nation in decline, as reckless in military aggression as it is brutal in domestic repression," notes a page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 27 April. Was the raid an "election stunt gone wrong? If President Kaunda's version is correct, why is the SADF going about killing innocent citizens of a neighbour state? What has been achieved to advance this country's security and defeat the terrorist menace? Unless information is brought to light to demonstrate the contrary, it will be hard to resist the conclusion that General Malan has blundered."

#### SOWETAN: Black Councillors Discredited

"It is not until we get officials who know the realities of black life and politics, that there will be hope that our problems will be solved," notes Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English in its page 6 editorial. "The Government and its officials are almost deliberately living in a fool's paradise. We have said, and many others have supported the view, that the councillors in the so-called black towns have no credibility." "For one or the other reason the councillors have not only been discredited but they do not operate within their communities. Some of them have been moved to the safety of other areas because they realised the problems they encounter with their communities. To our knowledge there has not been a single meeting called by councillors to discuss a problem that is generally considered insoluble, despite the Supreme Court finding that the people should pay the rents."

#### BURGER: National Security First

A page 10 editorial in Cape Town *Die Burger* in Afrikaans on 27 April says the sharp reaction from Western circles against the South African raid into Zambia is "unwished for and unwelcome." The government would have liked to avoid it but "was it possible?" "South Africa cannot allow foreign reaction to dictate to it. The inviolability of its borders, the security of its people, and the maintenance of law and order are of greater importance. These factors caused South Africa to take action regardless of the consequences. The security forces also had no other choice in this case. It was a brave action for which the inhabitants of this country should be grateful."

#### BEELD on Polling Absenteeism

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 28 April says in its page 10 editorial that "unfortunately there are those advocating that the people stay away from the polls and are offering all sorts of reasons why voters should do so. We have had this type of thing in previous elections and referendums. There are those who stay away and those who spoil the votes. The say they do it because they want democracy. They want a fully democratic parliamentary system in a free and united South Africa. But, if they are indeed concerned about the parliamentary system, they should not try to make it irrelevant as does Van Zyl Slabbert." "That plays into the hands of the radicals who do not care about democracy."

#### ADVERTISER on Zambia Raid

A page 3 editorial in Windhoek *The Windhoek Advertiser* in English on 27 April comments on the South African raid into Zambia, saying "certainly, the Livingstone raid took place at a

time when there were talks about a new diplomatic initiative aimed at getting Luanda and Washington together. One could say that the opening of the Benguela line was not far away and South Africa felt a bit uncomfortable." The raid also showed how "brittle the South African situation really is. It pointed out how urgent an agreement between countries in southern Africa — that no country allows itself to be used as a springboard for insurgent or military aggression — has become."

## ZAMBIA

**Kaunda Discusses Economy, Refugees, South Africa**  
*MB230709 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*  
 1750 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Press conference given by President Kenneth Kaunda to unidentified reporters in Lusaka on 27 April; monitored in progress — live or recorded]

[Excerpts][Question] Have we exploited other areas [words indistinct]?

[Kaunda] We are still [words indistinct]. Comrade Majanja, in the sense that we have (?big hope) that the oil will come up, and it will be a booster, another booster. But also we are looking very closely about the question of emeralds. I believe we will be earning quite a bit of money from there [words indistinct].

You know [words indistinct] rapidly, we are building, we hope that we should begin to work, process emeralds and other precious stones, semiprecious stones by September this year, God willing, and all that should be indicators on how the economy should be strong, how strong the economy should be. But no, because those who are deciding on this factor are the selfish few businessmen who just want to grab the dollar and export it. There are certain banks [words indistinct] leading to the exporting of the dollar as [words indistinct] through the auction system. (?Surely) you can't allow foreigners to destroy the economy that way. It is not accepted. No country can accept that, not even in [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

[Question] [Words indistinct] and discuss some of the very weighty responsibilities, comrade president. Having assumed the responsibilities of chairman of the Frontline States, having said that about the calamities that are unfolding in southern Africa, the questions of our proximity to the racist regime of South Africa, we have had a number of very serious problems arising from the conferences of the nonaligned summit, the Commonwealth, brings down to the problem of refugees now flooding into Zambia from Mozambique and Angola. You have very well put across the nation the problems we are going to face. We know for certain that the confrontation and all this (?option) are definitely arising from the confrontation between the West and the East. This is manifested in the clashes between the West and the East in the question of the independence for Namibia. They have refused to accept the Resolution 435 of 1978. The question of Angola, the opening of the railway of Benguela has now again been brought in, the opening of Kamina base, as we have been told from the press, openly showing that they want to prepare themselves for an eventual showdown in southern Africa, the

support which is coming out for MNR, comrade president, they show actually the threat you have vividly talked about.

Now, our [words indistinct] situation is every day we are having problems of refugees who flooding Zambia and you have just been talking about the problems of our economy. Sir, have the international organizations brought to bear on these two opposing powers that it is not in our interest as humanity to have this calamitous war to be brought within the boundaries of southern Africa and secondly, are they aware of the fact that because of the problems which we are facing and that is why we have all this a rather lengthy question there for your comment, comrade president?

[Kaunda] Comrade Muzeliga, this, like our economy, is an issue which Zambians should accept and have to live with it. It is an issue they have to live with. There is no choice in the matter. It is a matter of geography, a matter of history and so we must continue to analyze the issues involved honestly and (?critically). This is the only way we can come to the conclusions that will lead us respectable results in the end. Of course, we can take easy ways [words indistinct] by simply pretending we don't belong to southern Africa. We are going to continue to fold our hands and say [words indistinct] but will that be an honest way of handling international affairs [words indistinct].

Zambia assisted MPLA gain their independence. Zambia assisted Frelimo gain their independence. Zambia assisted Zimbabwe get its independence and we were right in doing that, very right indeed. Now we are assisting Namibia. There is no way in which Namibians can fail to get their independence. Now we are assisting South Africans and our people have died, more have died a couple of hours ago. [passage indistinct]

I said: look, if President Banda is [words indistinct] to remember that in the end when the crunch comes and Zambia says no more to South Africa, Zimbabwe says no more to South Africa, it's no good allowing (?trains past Malawi and Zaire). [Words indistinct] saying, we are now having trade [words indistinct] in South Africa [words indistinct].

I am glad that after our move [Malawian President] Ngwazi Kamuzu Banda has now got his troops guarding Nacala railway, which we are also going to join now through Chipata, our railway. [Words indistinct] Ngwazi. (?They) are now protecting Tanzanian troops, Zimbabwean troops, Malawian troops, Mozambican troops, protecting Nacala against the rebels of MNR. Well done, well done. Protection for that [words indistinct].

We are not talking about the [word indistinct]. I myself pray that the Americans, Mr Reagan, the Reagan administration, will be able to convince Savimbi not to destroy Benguela railway, because Savimbi is financed by outside powers, among them the American Administration. You know, that's a lot of [words indistinct].

So, if the Americans want to help Zambia, if the Americans want to help Zaire, if the American Administration wants to help Zimbabwe, even Botswana [word indistinct], let them (?tell) the rebel leader Savimbi [words indistinct]. So I am going to [words indistinct] summit for 30 April [word indistinct] and if Savimbi

continues to disturb the (?railway), very good. It (?makes) Zambia [words indistinct] suffer, Zaire will also suffer.

So, our friends in the Reagan administration have a key role to play, to tell Savimbi: behave. If they don't, well and good. Well and good.

Now, MNR [words indistinct] badly. We all know the South African racist regime is trying to buy time before the demise of apartheid, so they create problems, (?you know them well) [words indistinct] the Mushala gang. The (?racist) South Africans started their game here, but they trained only 76 [words indistinct]. Savimbi is trianing 120.

So, for all we know [5-second break in transmission] racist South Africa is that, when the crunch comes, this whole region here, before apartheid goes, the political volcano will explode, erupt. [Words indistinct] several times, Comrade Banda said that, I think, several times [words indistinct]. When [words indistinct] the crunch comes, the political volcano erupts, the lava will spread all over these places. [passage omitted]

[Question] Comrade president, [words indistinct] back home about ... [changes thought] concerning the (?turmoil) [words indistinct] destabilization in southern Africa. Now, we know that our security forces have been following up [words indistinct] in Livingstone and we are also sure that the comrade president has received additional information. [words indistinct] you would like to tell the nation what [words indistinct] situation now is?

[Kaunda] Comrade Modorra, I think you are (?most probably) referring to the (?captured whites) [words indistinct] a man and woman. The man has agreed to being a soldier, an active soldier, in the South African army today. [passage indistinct]. [passage omitted]

**German Plane Released After Forced Landing**  
*MB282014 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*  
 2000 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] A German commercial aircraft carrying (?six) passengers from Kano, Nigeria, on its way to Harare, Zimbabwe, which was forced to land at Lusaka International Airport last night by

security forces for overflying Zambia's airspace without clearance, has been released. The aircraft was released by the security officials at 1330 hours Zambian time and left for Harare.

**ZIMBABWE**

**Mugabe, SWAPO's Nujoma Condemn RSA Raid**  
*MB281234 Harare Domestic Service in English*  
 1115 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and the visiting leader of SWAPO of Namibia, Comrade Sam Nujoma, have jointly condemned the Pretoria regime's unprovoked raid into Zambia. Comrade Mugabe described the raid as a senseless act of violence. The SWAPO leader, who visited the prime minister at his office in Harare today, says racist South Africa is getting more brutal in its efforts to thwart the tide of change which is sweeping southern Africa.

**Kangai Announces DPRK, India, Bangladesh Accords**  
*MB281802 Harare Domestic Service in English*  
 1600 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Zimbabwe has signed trade and technical aid agreements with the DPRK, India, and Bangladesh. The was announced by the minister of energy and water resources development, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai, when he arrived in Harare today after visiting the three countries. Comrade Kangai said India has extended two loan offers to Zimbabwe for the purchase of Indian pharmaceutical products and the importation of capital goods. He said Zimbabwe will soon send its iron to India, adding that in the near future Indian technology and steam rolling will be utilized in Zimbabwe.

The minister said Zimbabwe will also share its experience in dairy and tobacco farming with the three countries and will receive jute farming technology from Bangladesh. Comrade Kangai said Bangladesh, India, and the DPRK have also pledged economic support for Zimbabwe to alleviate possible hardships when sanctions have been imposed against racist South Africa.